FOR LONDON.—The fine Ship THOMAS COUTTS, of 1300 Tons, Captain R. E. WARNER, of the H. C. Service, expected to arrive in few days, for terms of freight and passage apply to Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.—Bombay, 11th May, 1839.

THE "CESTRIAN" will Sail for Colombo &c. about 20th Inst. for Freight or passage, having excellent accomodations. Apply to EDMOND BIBBY, AND Co. 11th May 1839.

FOR KARAUCHEE.—The Barque "Eamont" of 300 Tons, *N. Burtsal*, Commander, has excellent accommodations for passengers and will sail with all despatch. For Freight or passage apply to Nesbitt Lane, May 10. FRITH & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, will be held at the Warehouse Rooms, on Tuesday, the 14th Instant at 12 o'clock.

As the several important questions, connected with both Branches of the Fund, brought forward at the last quarterly general Meeting, will be submitted for final decision, the attendance of all the Members at the Presidency is particularly requested

By Order of the Trustees.
W. R. MORRIS, *Secretary*,
Bombay Civil Fund Office,
7th May 1839.

THE Committee of the AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA; beg to give notice, that their half yearly Meeting will be held, on Friday the 24th instant, at the Rooms of the Native Education Society, on the Esplanade, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when Prizes will be awarded, and distributed, to those who produce the best specimens of Silk, Indigo, Sugar Cane, Sugar, and Potatoes (as per annexed Resolution * at the May Meeting 1838) Fruits, garden Vegetables, and rare Exotics grown on the Island, or in the Presidency; preference being given to growers for the market.

J. LITTLE.
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th May 1839.

* RESOLVED.—That two prizes be awarded for the finest specimens of Potatoes, and of Sugar, Manufactured from the Mauritius Cane, to be produced, at the January and May Meetings of the Society; candidates for the Potatoe premium, must produce a certificate, that they have grown in the Season not less than 20 Indian maunds, of (82 lb.) of which crop, the muster is to be fair specimens.

In like manner, candidates for the Sugar premium, must Certify, that the muster is a fair specimen of their crop, which must not be less than ten Indian maunds.

The first prize for each of the above, to be a pair of Bullocks, and a Plough, or a Cart: The second prize to be a plough, a Cart, or a pair of Bullocks.

J. L.

Bombay, 7th May 1839.

NOTICE.
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Directors, of this institution have appointed a Committee for the purpose of accepting risks, issuing Policies, and transacting generally the business of the Society at Bombay. Forms of application, Tables of Premiums, and every information connected with the Society can be obtained at our office.

LECKIE AND Co.
Agents, Bombay Branch Universal Life Assurance Society.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, having granted Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of CHARLES THOMAS WHITEHEAD, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service, of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, to SPENCER COMPTON ESQUIRE, as the Registrar of the said Court, limited to the collection of assets, within the Jurisdiction of the said Court and to the payment of the debts and otherwise protecting the property of the deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of May, 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Bhimjee Dhunjee*, late of Bombay Parsee, Merchant and Inhabitant, deceased, and of codicil thereto may be granted to *Dorabjee Bhimjee* and *Merwanjee Bhimjee* of Bombay Parsee, Inhabitants, the Executors named in and appointed by the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed *Bhimjee Dhunjee*. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 10th day of May, 1839.

A. S. AYRTON,—*Proctor.*

મરનાર•પારશી•ભીમજી•ધનજી•શ્રી• મુમબ
ઇનો•વેપારી•તથા•રહેવાસી•હતો•તેનાં•છેલ્લા
વીલ•અથવા•વશીએતનામુ•તથા•તનાં•વધારા
નો•અખતીઆર•લેવા•૨૧૩•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•
જુદીકૅટરની•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટમે•ટરોળજી•
ભીમજી•તથા•મેહરવાંનજી•ભીમજી•શ્રી•મુમબ
ઇનાં•પારશીઓ•એ•લોકે નાં•મરનાર•પો
તાનાં•વીલમો•નામો•લખી•વકીલ•મુકરર•શ્રી
યાકુબ•તેનાંકોએ•અરજ•શ્રી ષિક•જેહુમનમલે—
એ•વારાતે•૨૪૨૦•લે કો•જેકોબ•ટન•બાબરા
ના•હોએ•તેનામે નં•આફર•આએ—ત• ૧૦
મીમ ૧૮૩૯

એ—એરા—એરટન—વકીલ

ON Wednesday next the 15th Instant Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will Sell by public Auction at their Rooms an Invoice of hard ware, consisting of Japanned Tea Trays Dish and Plate Covers, Nursery Lamps with and without kettles, Slates, Sepoys Jackets, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs &c. &e.

At 12 o'clock they will put up about 40 Bales of Damaged Cotton, and 7 Bales of Ginger on account of those concerned, landed from the *Caledonia*.

FOR SALE a pair of powerful Bay Carriage, Horses and Harness, price Rupees, 1000.
Apply to MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH, AND Co.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Monday next, the 13th Instant, at their Rooms, viz. Jackwood Sideboard, Couches, Dining and Card Tables, Tea Caddies, a small quantity of Plate and Plated Ware, a Dinner Set and a Dessert ditto, Glass Ware, Books, Wearing Apparel, a single Poled Tent, and Sundries,

ALSO,

A quantity of Damaged Wool.—Bombay, 11th May, 1838.

MASON and GILBERTSON'S. October brew'd Indian Pale Ale.—Messrs Frith & Co. are now landing from the ship "Ann" a batch of this much admired "Burton Ale" brewed expressly for the Indian Market, which they will dispose of at Rupees 75 per *'Hhd—Cash!*

Nesbit Lane 11th May 1839.

CARBONELL & Cos. WINES.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, a small parcel of Wines of the following description received direct from the above celebrated Firm per ship "Ann"

Sherry in quarts at per Dozen	26 Rs.
Claret (2nd Growth)	28 "
Superior old Port in quarts	26 "
Do do do in Pints	14 "

FRITH & Co.

Nesbit Lane 11th May 1839.

WHITE SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.

A Few dozens of the above wine of a choice description, is for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned at per dozen 45 rupees FRITH & Co.

Nesbit Lane, 11 th May 1839.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, *Sherry Wine* from the Firm of Messrs. J. A. DE APALATEGUI and Co., Xeres de la Frontera, in Butts, Hhds. Quarter Casks, at Rs. 700 per Butt of 130 Gallons; or in bottles, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Genuine Port Wine in 4 and 6 Dozen Cases, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 11th May 1839.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned," Bass's Pale Ale of the October brew.

Worthington's do. do. do.
Received per "Cestrian."—Apply to
EDMOND. BIBBY AND Co.

ON SALE.—A very handsome grand Piano by Collard, and a very handsome simi-Grand Ditto.—Apply to.

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1839.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co opposite to the General Post Office, at the following Prices, vizt.

Whole Ticket, at	Rupees	120	each.
Half Do.	"	60	"
Quarter Do.	"	30	"
One-eighth Do.	"	15	"

TERMS, CASH.

The First day's Drawing will take place on the 1st June 1839, at Calcutta.

The Scheme of the above Lottery may be seen on application at the Office of W. B. & Co —Bombay, 11th May, 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street.* Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished Apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 27th Sept. 1836.

TO BE LET.—A large commodious comfortable Airy Bungalow at Mazagon, recently vacated by the Hon'ble G. W. Anderson Esq.—Apply at the office of *Nurbharam Bhowaneedass Tunksally* in Bazar Gate Street, Bombay, 10 May 1839.

TO BE LET at Poonah a Large tiled Bungalow with out-Houses in the Field officers Lines of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment; for particulars apply to POLLUNJEE DHUNJEE, Parsee Merchant at Bombay or to LAURENCE BARRETTO, at Poonah.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEE

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 11 MAY, 1839. No. 3288.

SCINDE AND THE INDUS.

1. A Narrative of a Visit to the Court of the Ameers of Scinde, in 1827-28, by Dr. Burnes, F. R. S. K. H., 4th Edition, with a Map, 2 Memoir on the Eastern branch of the River Indus, giving an account of the alterations produced on it by an earthquake; also a theory of the formation of the Runn, and some conjectures on the route of Alexander the Great, drawn up in the years 1827-28, by Sir Alexander Burnes, Kt. 3. Official Report on the State and Navigation of the Indus below Hyderabad, compiled by Lieut. Carles. I. N. from the Reports of Lieut. Carles and Wood, I. N and Lieut. Pottinger of the Bombay Artilery, with a report on the Inundation of the Indus, by Lieut. Wood, of the I. N. and a Map. Price of the whole..... Rs. 7.

CABUL OR AFFGHANISTAN.

1. Sketch of CABOOL or AFFGANISTAN compiled from the latest authorities, and brought down to the present day, by an officer of the Bengal Establishment. 2. HERAT, abridged and condenced from the *Englishman*. 3. AFFGHANISTAN, and Affghan History from Conolly's travels. 4. On the climate of Do. from the *Indian Journal of Physical Science*. 5. Cabool—Candahar. 6. Route from Cabool to Turshish via Candahar and Herat, by Mr. Foster. 7. Peshawar, Western Affghanisthan, Affghanisthan and Cabol, from Sir Alexander Burnes' Travels into Bokhara. 8. Dost Mahomed Khan, from the *Delhi Gazette*. 9. Skeleton Map of Cabool, and Genealogical Table of the Dynasty of Cabool from 1747 to 1838, with Routes..... Rs. 5

MILITARY BOOKS.

Catechetical explanation of the Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army, by Lieut. Col. McGregor of the 93d Highlanders..... Rs. 3
Memoir on the duty of Picquets, by Lieut. Col. Fitz-Clarence..... 1
Standing Orders by Major Gen. F. Crawfurd.. 2
Abstract from the Field Exercises and Evolutions of the Army in reference to the duties of Officers in command of Companies for the use of the Officers of the 19th Regiment N. I. by J. Scott, late Serjeant Major 16th N. I..... 3
Military Catechism designed for the use of the Non-Commissioned Officers and others of the Infantry; and adapted to the revised system of Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army by Colour Serjeant Sinnot, 7th Royal Fusiliers..... 3
Articles of War for the Native Troops..... 1½
Abstract of the Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army..... 3
Military Catechism for the use of young Officers and Serjeants adapted to the new system of drill as revised by the Board of Officers in 1833..... 2
Manual and Platoon Exercises..... 2
Figures to do..... 3
A Compendium of the Law of Evidence in Criminal proceedings, and specially as it regards the practise of Military Courts..... 2
Veterinary Tablet, being a synopsis of the diseases of Horses, Cattle and Dogs; with their Cause, Symptoms, and Cure, by W. Small, Vet Sur. and Member L. V. M. S..... 2
The King's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1st June 1 37, Calcutta Reprint..... 6
Do. London Edition..... 10

DAILY EXPECTED.

Cutch; or Random Sketches, taken during a residence in one of the Northern Provinces of Western India; interspersed with legends and traditions, and illustrated by original drawings, by Mrs. Postans.

ON SALE.

Rustom Khan, or fourteen nights' entertainment at the Shah Bagh, or Royal Gardens at Ahmedabad, by Captain Ottley, 26th Regt. Bombay N. I. 3 vols. bds..... 12

A Subaltern's Sick leave, or rough Notes of a visit in search of health to China and the Cape of Good Hope, by Lieut. Polson of the Bengal Est.. 6

A Compilation for Travellers returning overland to Europe, consisting of a Vade-mecum from India by way of Egypt—Hints to Overland Travellers by Mr Waghorn—An Itinerary of the Route from Suez to Alexandria, Cairo, &c. by Signor Mutti—Mr. Wathen's Arabic Grammar—Vocabularies of Arabic words in most general use, compiled by Messrs. Waghorn, Mutti and Wilkinson—and appendixes A. B. and C. from Mr. Wilkinson's—Thebes..... 2
Progress and present position of Russia in the East..... 4

TASSINS LITHOGRAPHED MAPS IN CASES AND ROLLERS—Of the Post Office Stations and Bangy Routes throughout British India.

A new and improved Map of various Routes between Europe and India comprehending Western and Northern Asia, together with Assia Minor and Egypt.

Map of the N. W. Frontier of British India, including the protected Sikh States, Lahore Cashmeer, Cabul, Herat, Candahar, Shikarpore, Bhawulpore, together with Scinde and Rajpootana; the Indus River, and part of Beloochistan.

Map of the Eastern frontier of British India, with the adjacent countries, comprising Bengal, Bootan, Sylhet, Assam, Muneepore, Arracan, Burmah, the Tenassarim Provinces with parts of Siam, and of Yunan in China, in 4 parts, by Captain Pemberton, 4th Regt. Bengal N. I.

Map of the Indus River and of the neighbouring Countries, comprising Scinde, parts of Beloochistan and Affghanistan; Cashmeer, Punjab, Bhawulpore, the protected Sikh States. Bickaneer, and Jaysulmere, and the Western parts of Rajpootana.—To be had of J. J. MALVERY.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 11th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 11th May 1893.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAWAJEE MAHADJEE, having contracted with One DADOBA NARRONJEE to purchase of him, all that Messuage, Tenement or dwelling House, standing on the Fazendary Ground under No. 6, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Calbadavey in the Oart of Carwal, any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon by way of mortgage inheritance or otherwise are requested to make it known to the purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he she or they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 10th May 1839.

जाहेरनामा

झा पत्रावरून वर्तमान कळविलें आहे किंबावाजि माहादजि याणे दादोबा नारणजि याजकउन मुंबईन किल्याबा हेर काळबा देवि जवळ करवाल वा उिमध्यें फजंनदारि जाग्यावर घल ये क आहेत्यावर सरकारि नंबर ६ आहे नें विकत घेतलें आहे त्यास त्यावर को णाचा धाहाणपाणाचा किंवा वारिस दा रिचा किंवा हर कस्याचा दावा असल्या स त्याणे आजपासून चौदा दिवसांत य उन विकत घेणार मशारनिल्हे बावा झि माहादजि यास कळवावें तें न के ल्यास त्याचा तिचा किंवा त्याचा दावा रद होईलता. १० वि मेयसन १८३९.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 2d May 1839.

No. 236.—Major J. W. Watson, Agent for Gun Carriages, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Mahableshwur on private affairs, from the 5th to 31st instant,

No 237.—A Brigade Order by Brigadier T. Valiant, K H dated the 2nd ultimo, appointing Brevet Captain Wilson of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Assistant Commissary General to the Scinde Reserve Force, as a temporary measure in consequence of the absence of Brevet Captain Whichelo, is confirmed

Lieutenant Preedy is appointed to act as Commissariat officer with the Scinde Reserve Force, in consequence of the absence of Brevet Captain Whichelo.

Brevet Captain Wilson is appointed to act for Lieutenant Preedy in charge of Bazars.

No. 238.—Lieutenant G. K. Bell of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health

No. 239.—Captain W. Bunnett, of the Left Wing European Regiment is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 240.—By a resolution passed in the General Department under date the 30th ultimo 1st Grade Apprentice Nursoo Kurrary of the Civil Hospital at Ahmednuggur is promoted to 2d Hospital Assistant for the purpose of being employed at Sawunt Warree, under Mr Sub-Assistant Surgeon Spencer.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1839.

No. 241.—With reference to the Order, No. 234, that part of the Government General Order No. 142 of 2d March 1839, by which the Post Office was attached to the Office of Major of Brigade at Poona, is cancelled.

No. 242.—The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel T. Valiant, K. H. Her Majesty's 40th Regiment to Command the Garrison of Bombay, on the departure of Major General Sullivan, C. B for England.

Major General J Kinnersly is appointed to Command the Force in Scinde, and Colonel T. Morgan to Command in Khandeish, from the same date.

In consequence of the lateness of the season, Brigadiers Valiant and Kinnersly, will be pleased to make over their Brigades to the next Senior Officer and proceed to the stations to which they are appointed.

No 243.—The leave to the Neilgherries, granted to Captain G. J. Mant, 19th Regiment Native Infantry under date the 3th March 1838, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period one year on the same account

No 244.—The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, Commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe, as follows.

Medical Establishment.

1 William Bellett.—Date of Rank 23d September 1838.
2 Henry Dunn Glasse Ditto 13th December 1838.

No. 245.—The following promotions are made:—

New Levy Poona Auxiliary Horse.

Ram Row Boonudhurry, to be Rissaldar—Date of Appointment. 1st April 1839.

Daffedar Davee Sing, to be Jemedar do..do..do..do.

No. 246.—The following Native promotions are made:—

Marine Battalion.

Jemedar Govind Cuddum to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Mahomsd Shairee to be Jemedar, in succession to Subedar Major Pandnac Sumnac deceased.—Date of Rank 4th April 1839.

No. 247.—The following Native promotions are made:—

26th Regiment Native Infantry

Jemedar (Bahadoor) Shaik Abdul Cauder to be Subedar, and Havildar Yenkatta to be Jemedar, in succession to Sawt Hurn Sing deceased.—Date of Rank 18th March 1839.

No. 248.—The following Native promotions are made:—

Corps of Store Lascars.

First Tindal Shaik Balla to be Syrang, vice Balla Nursoo pensioned.—Date of Rank 1st January 1839.

First Tindal Bhundoo Mulloo to be Syrang, vice Heerapa Possatty pensioned do..do..do.

No. 249.—Lieutenant J. Anderson, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 19th March 1839.

No. 250.—Lieutenant Hart is appointed Assistant to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1839.

No. 251.—The following promotions are made:—

20th Regiment Native Infantry

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Thomas Candy, to be Captain, and Ensign F. J. Ford to be Lieutenant in succession to Lang Invalided.—Date of Rank 29th April 1839.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to Ensign, and ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Ford promoted.—

James Fisher Goodfellow....(not arrived) Rank in the Regiment 20th April 1839. Army 11th December 1838.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1839.

No. 252.—Lieutenant A. N. Aitchison of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is relieved from his Regimental duties and placed at the disposal of Government.

No. 253.—Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the Bengal Army, is allowed leave of absence for eight months, to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health.

No. 254.—Assistant Surgeon W Pitcairn will relieve Assistant Surgeon J. Hamilton from the duties of Acting Port Surgeon until further orders, and the latter is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy for duty in that branch of the service.

No. 255 Assistant Surgeon M. Thompson is directed to the Presidency as Officer in waiting for duty in the Indian Navy.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1839.

No. 40.—The Honorable the Governor in Council having assembled a Court of Enquiry, to investigate and report the causes which led to the stranding of the Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Semiramis on the night of the 13th February last, near the entrance of the Gulf of Cutch, and had before him the report of that Court, deeply regrets to find that in the stranding of that Vessel, the Commanding Officer, and the Officer of the watch are seriously implicated.

It appears most evident that the accident might have been prevented had proper care and attention been exerted on the part of Lieutenant Porter, her Commander, and the Officer of the watch, Mr. passed Midshipman Drought.

Lieutenant Porter, on quitting Hujamree steered directly out to sea for 33 miles, and then altered his course parallel to the shore of Kattiawar on the 13th of February, which was not his proper course, nor such as would counteract the effect of the current setting into the Gulf of Cutch, indicated by the reckoning at noon of a set to the northward.

The Governor in Council considers Lieutenant Porter to have committed a serious error when he directed the course of the Semiramis straight across the entrance of the Gulf of Cutch, and parallel to the opposite coast of Kattiawar, being a lee-shore, with the knowledge he possessed of the strong set of a current into the Gulf; instead of shaping a course, which circumstances would naturally have suggested, effectually to ensure his clearing the opposite or Eastern shore of the Gulf upon which the Vessel struck. There would moreover appear to have been considerable laxity in the mode of keeping the reckoning of the Ship; Lieutenant Porter stating that he left the latitude and longitude, as well as the day's reckoning to be worked by the Officers, taking it for granted that all was correct, while Mr. Midshipman Wollaston answers with a negative the question, "have you any check to your reckoning by another Officer's working it also?" Though the Mate and Officers are all required by the Indian Navy Regulations to keep a reckoning, the responsibility still rests with the Commander for the safe navigation of the Vessel, and the Governor in Council considers the laxity of discipline in this respect, and the want of proper care in the management of his Ship to reflect great blame on Lieutenant Porter. The conduct of Midshipman Drought, the Officer of the watch, on the occasion, appears by the proceedings to have been just such as in no way whatever to remedy the error in judgment and the want of due precaution displayed by his Commander. It is deposed that the look-out-men were not visited agreeably to orders, or indeed once cautioned by Mr. Drought of the necessity of vigilance in the direction of the land, neither was the lead hove as often as directed, nor the Vessel stopped or eased of her great speed in order to obtain correct soundings; indeed it seems questionable whether the land was not first seen by the Man at the helm, who reported it to Mr. Drought as he was passing the Binnacle, Mr. Drought states as his reason for not visiting and cautioning the look-out-men to be on the alert, that he trusted to his own observation as he had a night glass. It is perfectly clear that notwithstanding the blame which attaches to Lieutenant Porter, the Commander of the Semiramis, the stranding of the Vessel might still have been averted, had the Officer of the watch efficiently done his duty, the Governor in Council, therefore considers Mr. Midshipman Drought to have greatly neglected his duty.

It would be establishing a most erroneous principle were such proceedings to pass with the mere expression of the disapproval of Government; and giving every weight to the high testimonials borne in Lieutenant Porter's favor and that of all on board for the exertions subsequently made to preserve the Vessel and her Stores, it becomes the painful duty of Government to direct, that Lieutenant Porter be suspended from promotion and employment; and that Mr. Midshipman Drought be suspended from promotion until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors thereon may be received.

Bombay Castle, 7th May, 1839.

No. 41.—Assistant Surgeon M. Thompson is directed to proceed to the Presidency as Officer in waiting for duty in the Indian Navy.

No. 42. Assistant Surgeon W. Pitcairn will relieve Assistant Surgeon J. Hamilton from the duties of Acting Port Surgeon until further orders, and the latter is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy for duty in that branch of the service.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay, Castle, 3d May 1839.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, acting first assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave from the 1st instant, to proceed to the presidency for the purpose of presenting himself at the ensuing examination.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID. *Acty. Chief. Secy.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1839.

The leave of absence on sick certificate granted to Captain Jacob, acting 1st assistant to the political agent in Katteawar under date the 3rd ultimo, is extended to the 1st proximo on the same account.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1839.

Under the provisions of regulation VI of 1834, the civil courts at Rutnagherry will be closed for a period of six weeks from the 10th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 1st instant..... Chests 1,463

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 30th March last..... Chests 18,999

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 30th ultimo..... Chests 20, 94
Ditto from the 1st to the 7th instant..... 94

Chests 20,188

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 30th April 1839..... Chests 8,624
Ditto from the 1st to the 7th instant..... " 15½

Chests 8,639½

F. BOURCHIER,—*Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 8th May 1839.

DURPUN.—MAY 10.

The case of the Parsee convert, Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, against whom a writ of Habeas Corpus was issued, came before the Chief Justice in the Chambers on Monday last. Five affidavits were read on the part of Dr. Wilson to shew that no restraint or compulsion was used. One of these was from the young man himself, detailing the manner in which conviction was produced in his mind. His Lordship postponed the final decision till Monday next, giving permission to the Plaintiffs to file their answers to the affidavits produced by Dr. Wilson. The case of Hormusjee the young man, who was baptized on Sunday last, is also to come on the same day, when Dr. W. is to shew cause against the rule *Nisi*. In the mean time, the youths were told that they were at liberty to go wherever they chose; and they preferred to remain with Dr. Wilson. We have heard with extreme pain and regret that some of the Parsees, of whom the e was a great crowd on Monday last, attempted to commit personal violence upon Dr. Wilson and the converts, as they were passing in their carriage; and that the shouts of "seize" and "Kill" were heard on the occasion But we must entirely withhold our belief from the story of the plan of taking forcible possession of the persons of the convicts on Monday next, which it is stated in the *Times*, was the subject of conversation at the house of an influential native. This must be a misrepresentation by some person, whose object can have been no other, but to excite ridicule at the expense of our sapient contemporary. The members of the Parsee Punchayeet, who are warned on the subject, are too well acquainted with the English laws and too well appreciate the protection they enjoy, to think of any such projects, as they are accused of. They are publicly taking such measures, as they are fully justified in doing, and should their endeavours to obtain relief in all the successive gradations of the tribunals of justice unfortunately fail, they will be just as ready to submit to the sentence of the law, as any other class of the community. We do not also see what objects our European contemporaries have in giving so much publicity to the occurrence of meetings amongst the native community. That a great excitement has been created among them is very certain; and that many of them have withdrawn their children from the General assembly's schools is also beyond question. But the European public need not be offended at this, for if their cause is good, it must ultimately succeed.

The following sensible remarks of our contemporary in reference to the doings on Monday last have our hearty concurrence.

"In this violent proceeding however, none of the respectable Parses joined. In noticing this fact, so creditable to these latter gentlemen, we take the opportunity to express to hope that they will use their influence to calm the excitements of their poorer countrymen, and impress them with the dangerous consequence of breaking the law or attempting any thing against the persons of the converts. They have a perfect right to withdraw their children from the mission school, —to establish other schools, to petition parliament if they choose. These are perfectly legitimate means, and, while

they confine themselves to such, no one can blame them. But any attempt at violence to the persons of the converts or the missionaries, without producing the slightest good, will only lead to violation of the law, and a collision with the authorities whose duty it is to punish such violation. For our own part, we would respectfully suggest, that the wisest and best plan, in regard to these youths, is to let them follow their own wishes and consider them as no longer belonging to their community. What are these youths among 40,000 Zoroastrians, that, for their sake, the peace of the whole should be endangered. We repeat it, let them follow their bent quietly; and the present excitement will soon be forgotten."

Our readers have no doubt seen notices of the schools at Sehore, which are conducted under the able superintendance of Mr. L. Wilkinson, the Political agent at Bhopal. These are now attended by several of the Nawab's relations and many other persons of rank and influence, and their reputation has spread so far as to induce people to come down from Saugor and other places to receive Education. Mr. Wilkinson's principle is well known; he directs the attention of the pupils, in the first instance, to Sidhants and their own Books and then their minds are prepared to receive the theories and truths of European science, as far as these can be thought by means of translations made in Bombay and Calcutta, Had any other plan been followed, it would have been in vain to look for so much progress in a country, where the strongest prejudices exist against education.

The Chief tutor and several Pupils of the Sehore school having had their curiosity excited by reading the accounts of the wonders of Bombay, applied to come down. They have been here for some time, visiting the screws, presses, schools colleges &c. and we have known no natives who take deeper interest in studying the nature and principles of every thing they see. The Gooroojee Rutneshwar is a particularly intelligent & well informed person. What a contrast does this present to the apathy of a portion of the people of Bombay, many of whom, within our own knowledge, have never been curious to visit even the mint.

The Sehore Pundits, we understand, were introduced to the Hon'ble the Governor some days ago, and were much gratified at the kind reception they met with. We have no doubt that they will return back with a quantity of information, which, when communicated to their fellow students, will, we hope, induce many of them to follow the example.

CORRESPONDENCE.

L. R. REID ESQR.

Chief Secretary to Government.

&c. &c. &c.

SIR.---It is with the deepest concern and with the most painful feelings that we have perused the outrageous attacks, lately made in the Public Prints of this Place, on the whole Native Population, but especially against the Parsee Community and the Members of their Punchayet, in consequence of the excited state of public feeling relative to the conversion of two Parsee Boys to the Christian faith. In these Papers we have been accused of inciting others to a breach of the peace, and of an intention of forcibly getting possession of the Boys, with the ulterior object of sending them to Nowsaree and there terminating their existence.—Nothing can be more scandalous and false, and we beg that you will immediately bring to the notice of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that every measure of precaution has been taken by us, and especially by the most influential members of the Parsee Community, to preserve the public peace and to sooth down the justly irritated feelings of the people. One of our Body and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace personally waited upon the Superintendant of Police yesterday evening, and requested that every means might be taken to prevent any disturbance, and the Punchayet are at the very time this letter is being written, giving public notice throughout the Town, calling upon all well disposed persons to aid in this much desired object.

We have further to request that you will bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Board, that we have every reason to believe that the Missionaries themselves are the authors of some of the disgraceful paragraphs complained of, particularly of those which have appeared in the Bombay Gazette, in order as we believe to prejudice the mind of Government, and European Members of the Community, against us during the trial of a question which we regard as of vital importance to our best interests. In vindication of our character, so shamefully assailed, and to point out to Government who are the real Disturbers of the Public Peace, it is our intention to make this letter as public as the accusations themselves have been.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants.

Signed	Framjee Cowasjee,		Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy,
"	Nowrojee Jamsetjee,		Mahomed Ibrahim
"	Cursetjee Aruaseer,		Muckba,
"	Bomanjee Hormasjee,		Mohundass Madowdass,
"	Dhackjee Dadajee,		Munnohundass Davidass,
"	Mahomed Ally Rogay,		Jehangeer Nasservanjee,
"	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy,		Cursetjee Rustomjee.
"	Jugonnath Sunkersett,		and others
"	Dadabhoy Pestonjee,		
"	Cursetjee Cowasjee,		

Bombay, 10th May 1839.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

B. Noton Esq.	50 0
Lieutenant Lavie	10 0
" C. Lodge	15 0
Mint Office establishment	27 8
Lieut. Macdonald	10 0
Captain A. Meadows	25 0
" J. H. Hall	24 4
Ensign C. Hervey	5 0
B. Hutt Esq.	100 0
J. Doig Esq.	20 0
Sir J. W. Awdry	500 0
Lieut. A. Aitchison	10 0
Office Establishment of Accountant Genl's. Office	61 0
Major G. F. Penley	20 0
" W. Barnes	50 0
T. Robson Esq.	25 0
Lieut. A. Valliant	150 0
" H. Crucroft	25 0
Pay Mr. 18th Regt. N. I.	10 0
Sholapoor Udauhit's Establishment	34 0
Warrant Officers and followers of Sinde F. F.	66 0

N. H. THORNBURY.---*Secretary.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 11TH MAY, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Saturday	9 8	9 22
Sunday	9 47	10 10
Monday	10 35	10 59

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 6. Lieut. Gibbard, Warree Local Corps, from Sawant Warree.
Do. 8. Major Genl. C. Churchill, C. B. Qr. Mr General from Meerutt.
Do. 6. Ensign Henry Pottinger, 15th Regt. N. I. from Mulligatawny.
Do. 9. Capt. G. Fisher, 12th Regt. N. I. from Europe.
Do. do. Capt. Thomas Gidley, 11th Regt. Do.
Do. 10. 2d Lieut. Hart, Engineer's from Persian Gulph.
Do. 9. Cadet Chas. Magniee, Cavalry from England
Do. do. Do. A. W. Lucas, Infantry from Cape Good Hope.
Do. do. Do. John D. Stewart. Infantry from England.

DEPARTURES.

May 8. Assist. Surgeon. W. Deacon, Staff to Bhooj.
Do. do. Lieut. A. Low ,4th Lt. Dragoon's to Kirkee.
Do. do. Ensign Younghusband. 20th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.
Do. 9. Lieut. Morse Staff to Poonah.
Do. 8. Lieut. Newsame, Car. E. V. Batn. to England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Belgaum on the 3d of April the Lady of R. H. A. Hunter Esq. Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 2d or Queens Royal Regt. of a Daughter.

At Olaba 1st May at the residence of Capt. N. Tucker 1. N. Mrs. N. T. Tucker junior of a Son.

At the Bocage, Byculla, on Monday the 6th instant the Lady of Archibald Spens Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 8th. Barque Barbara, J. W. Davidson, Master, from Liverpool, 17th January 1839.

Do. 9th. Ship Euphrates, W. Buckham, Master from London 8th Dec. and Cape 28th February 1839.

Do. Do. Ship Ann, J. Griffith, Master, from Falmouth 22d January.

Do. 10th. Her Majestys Ship Wellesley, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland, K. C. B. Commander in Chief of H. M. Squadron in India, Thomas Maitland Esq. Capt from Rosalkhyma Karrack 15th April Bahcreen, Lengar, Rosalkhyma 30th April 1839.

Do. Do. Barque Ann, W. Jeffray, Master from Bushire. left Bushire the 27th April 1839.

Do. Do. Ship Prince George, J. Young Master, from Java, Java Head 31st March, and Batavia 23d March.

DEPARTURES.

May 7th. Ship Caledonia, J. R. Stroyan, Master to Liverpool.

Do. 8th. Barque Sylph, Thomas Viall, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.---Mrs. Viall, Gilbert Haire Esq. Henry Gribble Esq. Mr. Read, a d8 Convicts.

Do. Do. Ship Robert Spankie, Cawasjee Shapoorjee Master to Muscat.

Do Do. The East India Company's Steamer Berenice, W. Low Esq. Commander to Suez.

Passengers.---Brigadier H. Roberts, C. B., G Henderson, Esq., A. C. White Esq., Capt. Murray, H. M. 16th Foot Capt. Harris, I. N., Mr. Duseumier, Mr. Gibson, Lieut. Burgh, George Ashburner Esq. Mr. W. Gesborne, R. T. Barra, Esq. Capt. Haines I. N. to Aden, I. Native Servant.

Do. 9th. Ship Esaud, T. Hill, Master, to Aden.

Passengers---25 Followers.

Do. 10th. Ship Cassander, James Orig, Master to Glasgow.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
H.C. Steamer Atalanta	Superintendent I. N....	Suez.....	20th Instant.
A Steamer.....	Do.	Bushire.	3d June
A Sailing Vessel....	Do.	Aden*	20th June
Osprey.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co...	Liverpool..	20th May.
Abbotsford.....	Dirom Carter & Co..	Ditto.	12th do.
Ann Chrichton.....	MacVicar Burn & Co...	Liverpool	25th do.
Vansittart.....	Remington & Co.....	China.	14th do.
La Navarin.....	Jefferies & Co.....	Persian Gulf.	15th to 20th instant.
Competent.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	Lintin.	25th do.
Wave.....	Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheraze.....	Bushire and Karrack	Quick desp.
Cestrian.....	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Columbo..	20th May
Euphrates.....	Dirom Carter & Co..		
Ann.....	Do.		
Maria.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	chee	
Eamont.....	Frith & Co.....	Khurrat	With des.

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to convey a Mail to Suez.

Her M. Ship Wellesley Brig Algerine

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Semiramis, Hugh Lindsay and Atalanta, Receiving Ship Hastings, Brig Palinurus and Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station, Schooner Constance, and Pattemur Bhima.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Charles Forbes, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Helen Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Caudry, Grab Brig Mayaram Dyaram, Patamber Savoy, Nimble, Jeune Antoinette, Lowjee Family, Resolution, Sultan, Hamoode, Eamont, Earl of Clare, Lady Wilmot Horton, Stalkartt, Sulamany, Boyne, Barbara Ann, Prince George and Juvane.

Arab—Ship Tauze
Danish—Syden
Portuguese—Brig Cassador, and Marquis of Hastings.
French Brig—Navarina.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Golconda.....	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..	London ..	12th Nov.
Wm Harris.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	do.. ..	28th Jan.
John Denniston.....	Grey and Co.....	do.. ..	13th Feb
Thetis.....	Do.	do.. ..	19th do.
Thomas Coutts.....	B. & A. Hormojee....	do.. ..	9th do.
Earl Balcarras.....	Remington & Co.....	do.. ..	19th do.
Glenelg.	.....	do.. ..	10th March
Colombo.....		do.. ..	Do. do.
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & Co...	do.. ..	15th April
Ida.....		do.. ..	6th Feb.
Childe Harold.....		do.. ..	10th May
Anna Robertson...		do.. ..	30th March
Isabella.....		do.. ..	15th do.
Triumph.....	Remington & Co.....	do. & Cape	10th Dec.
Syria.....	McVicar, Burn & Co..	Liverpool..	8th do.
Heywood.....	Do.	do.. ..	10th April
Kingston.....		do.. ..	28th Feb.
Grenada.....		do.. ..	1st April
Johnstone.....	Dirom Carter & Co..	do.. ..	20th Feb.
Manchester.....	W. Nicol and Co.....	do.. ..	27th Jan.
Wm. Sharples.....	Higginson & Cardwell..	do.. ..	2d Feb.
Broad Oak.....		do.. ..	26th Feb.
Caledonia.....		do.. ..	17th March
Commerce.....	Dirom, Carter & Co..	do.. ..	16th do.
Crown.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	Limehouse	In Feb.
Alexander.....	Edmond, Bibby & Co..	do.. ..	12th Nov.
British Merchant..	Do.	do.. ..	18th Jan.
Hector.....	Grey and Co.....	do ..	8d Feb.
T. Worthington.....	Frith & Co.....	do.. ..	20th do.
Demerara Packet....	W. Nicol & Co.....	Clyde.. ..	18th Dec.
Monarch.....	Skinner & Co.....	do.. ..	8th Nov.
William.....	Do.	do.. ..	1st May
Butesfire.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.. ..	9th Jan.
Albyn.....		do.. ..	3d March.
Alan Ker.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	St. Aust. Bordeaux.	
Buckinganshire.....		do.. ..	3d Jan.
Pacquet d'Havana...	Tho's. Jeffries & Co..	Rio.. ..	1st Jan.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Madras....	12th do.
Emilia.....	Do.	Bordeaux .	22nd Dec.
Drongan.....		Lisbon....	2nd Feb.
Josephine.....			
St. Gualtes.....			

From New York.—William Brown, and Archibald Gateia.
" *Singapore*—Asia Felix, and Helen.
" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Harsinger.
" *Madras.*—Catherine.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.---MAY 2ND.

The Army by accounts up to the 1st ultimo, were still at Kwettah awaiting the arrival of the Shah Sir J. Keane had joined.

We observe that no accounts as yet published, have stated, that during the passage of the Pass, the 35th Regt. Native Infantry were fired upon by a party of Beloochees and 8 Seapoys killed and 60 wounded. To suppress these murderous attacks, Sir J. Keane had commenced hanging these marauders by the dozen. This will effectually secure our troops from such unjustifiable molestation.

We learn from Jhoudpoor, that Maun Singh had at length, complied with the terms offered by the British Agent, Colonel Sutherland. This was, however, not done until the Colonel had actually struck his tents and commenced his departure. This timely concession must be mainly attributed to the able management of Colonel S.---

AGRA ---We regret to state that Mr. Plowden our worthy Commissioner of Customs, is compelled by extremely delicate health to leave Agra for the Hills. Mr. P.——proceeds in a few days to Mussoorie on medical certificate. Mr. Wylly it is supposed will be appointed to conduct the duties of the Customs, during Mr. Plowden's absence.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—APRIL 27.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Thomas Lowry*, Graham, from London 13th and the Downs 17th Jannary; and the *Severn*, Wake, from London 17th December and Madras 22d April.

CALCUTTA COURIER.---APRIL 26.

MRS. LIDIARD.—The practice of *hoaxing* in Calcutta is certainly now become of a serious nature, and requires a remedy; every now and then we have to correct a statement which may have been made by ourselves or our contemporaries, under the head of "Domestic Occurrences," respecting the Birth, Marriage or Death of some individual; this day we have to correct another, that of Mrs. Lidiard, whose death we copied from the *Hurkaru* on the 23d instant—this lady having requested us to correct the false statement.

The *Enterprize* has brought, from Madras, a Burmese prisoner (a priest.) He was seized by the authorities of Madras, because he could not give a satisfactory account of himself, and as he is suspected of being a spy, it was thought advisable to hand him over to the Supreme Government. The account he gives of himself is, that he was in a vessel bound, we forgot where, when the captain ignorantly or accidentally put into Madras roads. The prisoner says that he was the only man permitted to go on shore to see a *tamasha*, and that the ship sailed away without him. He is supposed to speak or understand no other language but his own. He is said, however, to be an intelligent and observing person.—*April* 27.

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.---APRIL 29.

THE Head Quarters of the 21st Fusileers arrived last Saturday on the *Fairlie*, and they will proceed forthwith to Calcutta, most probably in the same vessel; if she has water and provisions enough on board, her delay here will be very short.

THE *United Service Gazette* directs the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to the fact, which certainly requires explanation, of the Government Despatches by the last Overland Mail having reached Madras more than 24 hours before any letters newspapers for the public generally. There may have been an especial reason for this novel proceeding on the part of the Authorities, either here or at Bombay and we are ready to allow that in cases of urgent necessity, where the interest of the State are concerned, we are bound to give way; but the least that can be expected of Government is a statement that some such necessity was supposed to exist at the time, and a promise that the interests of the public should not be sacrificed without sufficient reason in future.

If the Chamber of Commerce should take the matter up, as we trust they will, we hope they will furnish us in their next Report with all the Correspondence on the subject, or at all events with as much as may be necessary to make the matter clear to the public. The last Half Yearly Report of the Chamber of Commerce contained just enough to stimulate enquiry without satisfying it; there is hardly a date from beginning to end; an ommission which, to say the least, is very unbusiness-like.

WE understand the *Fairlie*, after shipping the necessary Stores this morning, will sail without delay. As the Vessel is very crowded, and the roads hotter than it is at Sea, not a moment should be lost in despatching her.---*May*, 2.

WE have heard with much pleasure that H. M. 21st Fusileers were singularly free from disease on their passage from Hobart Town to Madras, and only lost two men; one by drowning, and the other from consumption. When we consider the length of the voyage, and the number of persons on board, for the size of the Ship, great credit is due to all parties who contributed to so favorable a result. It appears that the greatest possible attention was paid to cleanliness on board; that the provisions were excellent, and in great abundance; that the decks were constantly dry rubbed, and that every attention was paid to *ventilation*; probably, next to wholesome food, *the* great desideratum on board Transports.---*Ibid.*

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.---APRIL 30.

THE ABERCOMBIE ROBINSON.—The *Abercombie Robinson* came in on Friday after a very fine passage of 90 days.

H. M. 21st ROYAL NORTH BRITISH FUSILEERS.—The Head Quarters of the Royal North British Fusileers arrived in the *Fairlie* on Saturday morning and found orders awaiting them to proceed to Calcutta with all desptach.

We understand that the Commander of the *Lord Lowther* is at issue with his Crew, the latter being unreasonable in their demands for grog, and Captain Yates who well knows what he is about, is determined not to allow them more than is for their good It is much to be regretted that the laws for the supply of grog and provisions in the merchant service are not more defined: and in the present case we strongly recommend that a party of the Fusileers be transferred to the *Lord Lowther* for passage to Calcutta.

CIVIL CHANGES.—Mr. Bird will take his seat as a Provisional Member of Council this day—Mr. Huddleston and Mr. Oakes to be first and second Judges of the *Sudder Adawlut*

COLONEL POOLE, H. M. 39th Foot.—It is our painful task to announce the decease of Colonel Poole, H. M.'s 39th Foot at Bellary on the evening of the 23d Instant. This highly respected and excellent Officer was seized with Cholera about 8 A. M. on the above date and breathed his last a little before Sunset. Colonel Poole's amiable qualities endeared him to every rank, and his memory must ever be cherished in a Corps, of which he was the brightest ornament.

ENSIGN NEWBERRY.---The career of this fine young Officer has alas, been but a brief one: he died at Secunderabad of Apoplexy on the 21st April.

BELLARY.---It is with deep regret that we announce the fearful progress of disease in the Garrison of Bellary within the last few days, and which has alas but too unhappily verified our foreboding in a recent number of the *United Service Gazette* when adverting to the ill-judged arrangement for the accommodation of the two Squadrons of Dragoons lately arrived there, whereby the whole of H. M. 39th Foot were stowed into a Barrack scarcely sufficient for one Wing, the heat of which Barrack was so oppressively stifling at night that many of the men to obtain sleep were induced to lay outside on the damp ground: as the effects of this exposure appeared within the first week in Fever and Cholera breaking out with such alarming violence, that the Regiment have already lost above twenty men in one fortnight. Our correspondent describes the Garrison as positively panic struck: the 39th Hospital crowded to excess and two or three deaths of daily occurrence, exclusive of Women and Children, very many of whom have also died. The 39th have been encamped on the high ground near the Hospital, for about ten days but as the Families have been suffered to remain in the Fort, it is questionable whether the men coming in to see them, is not nearly as prejudicial as remaining there altogether. Several men have also died of apoplexy arising it is surmised from excessive drinking and imprudent exposure to the Sun in Camp.

The Detachment of Dragoons had two cases of Cholera, one of which was fatal about a fortnight ago, but the disease showed itself no further until the 22d instant when it burst forth with most alarming violence; seven or eight deaths having occurred in the first 48 hours. Forty five men of the Dragoons were in Hospital on the 24th, but mostly fever cases, as were those in the Hospital of the 39th Regiment.

The Foot Artillery have lost two or three men by Cholera but happily the disease has already there arrested itself. The Horse Artillery we rejoice to say have entirely escaped owing it is supposed to the situation of their Barrack, the old Dragoon Hospital, one of the most elevated and airy buildings at the Station: and had the Dragoons been allowed to occupy some of the Places of Arms adjacent to the Horse Artillery Quarter, under Providence, it might have been better for them!

Bellary has been extremely unhealthy of late: three officers have died and many are at present laid up with fever, so hot a season has not indeed been experienced for years. Accounts from every part of the District evidence the sad ravages of the Cholera and the instances that the inhabitants of Bellary have before them daily, are sufficient to strike terror and apprehension into all minds: in fact nothing can exceed the gloom that pervades every rank at present.

Orders had been received from the Head Quarters of the army for the removal of the Squadrons of H. M. 13th Dragoons from the Fort, and it was expected that they would march out on the 27th, but they were still there when our correspondent's letter started.

All reports regarding the Kurnool Nawaub had died away but certain Prophets are it seems going about the country, one of whom who lately foretold the expulsion of the English within the next six months, has it seems been furnished with board and lodging in the Ceded Districts, at the expense of the Company.

KURNOOL.—We continue a few more extracts from the letter of our Kurnool Correspondent.

"The Nawaub has just purchased an entire lot of Horses, thirty-two in number, and taken into his service the twenty-five Rohillas and five Arabs who brought them down.

Attempts have been lately made to cast guns at Kurnool but failure ensuing through some ignorance of the Engineer, the Nawaub ordered him corporal punishment in consequence.

The whole of the Grain lately seized has been lodged in the Fort for public purposes.

On the 3d, 4th and 5th instant Namdar Khan, Dewan waited on the Company's Vaqueel in consequence of complaints having been preferred to Sir Henry Montgomery by certain State Pensioners, from whom receipts in full had been extorted, although their stipends had been only paid in part. One of these persons is the son of Moozuffer Khan, so long confined in the Hill Fort of Bellary.

The Nawaub's oppressive conduct towards the Brahmins is beyond all mention: their ancient privileges have been annulled and such as have complained to the Collector have received every possible annoyance by the Nawaub sending his Horsekeepers and other persons of low Caste to cause disturbance about their dwellings."

MADRAS HERALD.—MAY 1.

H. M. 21st Regiment.---Rumours are abroad that it is the intention of Government to tranship H. M. 21st on board the *Lord Lowther*, whether it is because that ship is willing to take the detachment at a more favorable rate than the *Fairlie*, or for some other reason, we know not, but we are of opinion that it would be most injudicious to move them from the vessel in which they are all snug and comfortable, unless great necessity demanded it, until they finally reach their destination.

In moving so large a number of men, women and children from one ship to another, accidents may be expected, and it is not so easy to settle them again after being disturbed. Even in Calcutta River we have witnessed accidents happening while embarking and disembarking Troops.

Madras Council Board.---A salute of 13 Guns was fired from the Garrison Battery at ½ past 2 o'clock yesterday announcing of the Honorable John Bird Esq. having taken his Oath and Seat as a Member of Council.

Court of Enquiry.—The Court of Enquiry ordered upon the young Officers who came out in the *Lord Lowther* terminated it's proceedings yesterday, when the Officers above alluded to received reprimands of various degrees. Thus closed another act of the drama arising out of the *harmonious* voyage of the *Lord Lowther*. How many more remain behind we cannot even conjecture---their name seems to be *Legion.*

CEYLON HERALD,—APRIL 23.

The Barque *Gillardon*, Joseph Rapson, master, from Hobart Town 16th February, and bound to Calcutta, Timber laden, anchored at Trincomalie on the 18th instant; and after landing Lieut. Kelson, of the Ceylon Rifles, and Captain and Mrs. Hume of the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, sailed on the following day in prosecution of her voyage to Calcutta with the following passengers:—

Mrs. Bellew, Mrs. Ogilve, Mrs. Rapson, Captain Bellew, 56th Bengal Native Infantry, Lieut. Ogilvie, 15th Bengal Native Infantry, Messrs. Campbell, Horsbank, and 8 servants.

It is with sorrowful feelings that we have noticed the great extent of sickness and mortality among the several Regiments stationed here during the last week or ten days.—Scarcely a day passes but the muffled drum and the shrill fife breaks sadly upon our ears with the melancholy march of the dead A Serjeant, a Lance-corporal and a drummer breathed their last on the 19th, a private died on the 20th and on the 21st two privates. There are not less than 102 European soldiers in the Hospital, some of whom have been on the sick list for a long period.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 11th MAY 1839.

The arrivals since our last are—the *Barbara* J W. Davidson, Master, from Liverpool 17th January 1839. Ship *Euphrates*. W. Buckham, Master, from London 8 Dec. and Cape 28th Feby. 1839. Ship *Ann* J Griffith Master from London, left Falmouth 22d January. Barque *Ann*, W. Jeffray, Master, from Bushire 27th April 1839. Ship *Prince George*, J. Young, Master, from Java 31st March and Batavia 23d March.

Passengers per Euphrates. From the Cape.—Mrs. Warden, Mrs. Major Havelock, Miss Lucas, John Warden Esq. Bombay C. S. Henry Willis Esq. Mr. A. Lucas Cadet, Children Miss D. Warden, Master F. Warden, and Master A. Havelock, two female and five men servants.

From London — Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Stroud, Miss Pilkington, Miss Spray, Capt. Gidley 11th N. I., Capt. Fisher 12th N. I., Mr. Pratt Volunteer I. N., Mr. G. O. Farquharson, Cadet Drowned 27th March Lat. 18. 10. S. Long. 52. 22. E. Mrs. Sutherland.

Steerage Passengers.—Miss Agnes Welsh, Mrs. Ella, Mr Sutherland Engineer, one Ayah name Coolsoon went to England in the Palmyra.

Passengers per Ann from London.---Dr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Hatteroth and Infant, Messrs. Magnie's Stanley, Davidson and Stuart and Miss Davies, and 3 Servants.

Passengers per Ann from Bushire---Mrs. and Miss Jardine, Mrs. and Miss Larkies, A. A Athan, Mr Coustouter, Revd. Parsick, six Native Soldiers, seven Deck passengers, one Arab and one Horse keeper and 3 servants.

Arrived H. M. Ship Wellesley bearing the flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland K. C. B. Commander in Chief of H. M. Squadron in India. From Karak 15th April, Bahrein, Lingar and Ras el Kyma 30th April 1839.

The additional Mail forwarded by the *Berenice* amounted to 2913 Covers.

The despatch of the *Berenice* with the *Lindsay's* Mail and Passengers, within four days after the unfortunate occurrence became known, reflects we think no little credit upon our authorities, considering that they were so completely taken by surprise, and that as yet the means they have at command are upon so limited a scale. We question however the justice and fairness of exacting 300 rupees from each of the Passengers in addition to their former payment of 800. The Passengers are not bound to know what are the arrangements between the Government and Commanders, in regard to sharing the passsge money, and it is probable, had they any thing to say in the matter, they would decide that 300 was much too large a proportion, as indeed is instructed by the very large sums of money that these commanders make, but least of all could they dream that advantage would be taken of a misfortune, no way chargeable to them, to force them at the risk of losing all that they had previously paid as well as their passage to pay down 300 rupees in addition, to the exorbitant sum they had already defrayed. We look upon the transaction in the light of a Contract, whereby in consideration of a certain sum paid down, a very large sum indeed, Government undertakes to provide a vessel and a table for the Passengers, adequate to carry them safely and comfortably to a given Port. If the vessel, as in the present case, proves indequate, there is a breach of contract on the part of the Government and it ought to abide the consequences. It is a principle universally repudiated, that, in contracts, the risk can be all on one side, yet this is the principle enforced in this present transaction. Suppose the *Lindsay* had succeeded in making Macullah or Aden and had there been detained by stress of weather 19 days, will it be maintained that, on reaching Suez the commander could have demanded a rupee more of the Passengers than they had already paid. We imagine not, and there is the risk that the commander runs and ought to run. What difference therefore can it make that the vessel had to put back and another was despatched in its stead? It is but one concern, and the arrangement between the Government and Commander is a matter with which the Passengers have nothing whatever to do. We understand that the case of the Berenice was referred to as a precedent for the additional charge in the present case, but without saying a word of bad precedents, the cases are not at all alike, for the Berenice's was an experimental voyage and the Passengers knew it. So little was such an event or such a claim contemplated by the Passengers on the present occasion that several, we know, were put to inconvenience to meet this unexpected demand and one mentioned to us that if they were 19 days on the passage to Suez, the same time they were out with the *Lindsay*, his living would stand him at the rate of upwards of a Guinea a and a half per day, which is something so monstrously extravagant that we are surprised the steamers get any support at all, and far from surprised that the Commanders make fortunes by such an abominable system of plunder. In the French Government Packets in the Mediterranean, which are as well if not better conducted than ours, and are certainly finer Boats, the charge for table per diem, including a bottle of wine is 6 francs or 5s, and for this there is as good a table kept as any rational person need desire. At present the passage money by our Boats to and from Suez is such as to put them altogether beyond the reach of the Poorer classes of her Majesty subjects here and on the other side but this is the less observed at present, because the boat are barely of size sufficient to answer the demands of the rich. The case however would be very different, were boats, like the Great Western, employed in this service, when it would soon be found that unless the charge were reduced one half the concern would inevitably go to the wall. We observe, it is stated, that the additional charge of which we complain, was made in virtue of a Government notification but this we think only makes the case the more unjustifiable.

These charges and the liberality and consideration with which Passengers are treated, form important elements in the success of the present or any other scheme of steam Communication with England that may be attempted, and as sincere well wishers of a measure fraught with so many blessings, we would earnestly entreat the Government to take the matter into their early consideration and to give some relief, as far as the case may admit of it, to satisfy the Public whose clamours on the subject cannot much longer remain unattended to, and without whose support neither one scheme nor other can ever have any permanency.

General Churchill and Mr. Vigne made the passage thither from Ferozepore, by way of the Sutlege and Indus, in one month and one day, visiting all the principal stations on the route and encountering no obstacles or difficulties of any kind.

We understand that the health of Runjeet Singh has become very precarious, that there has been a perceptible falling off, ever since his interview with Lord Aukland, and that he is now appealing for health, as well as political support, to the shrine of the Jewala Muki, where his offering to keep alive the sacred flame consists of no less than 15,000 rupees worth of Ghee. Such at least is the report of one who visited this celebrated Shrine lately, and witnessed his propitiatory sacrifice.

The Corn Laws we observe still engross a considerable share of public attention in certain districts of England and Scotland. This movement however seems to be in a great measure confined to the manufacturing districts, and to be in no great favor generally over the country. There are two classes that appear to devote their attention to this subject, one a set of Miscreants, under the title of Chartists, who advocate resorting to force to gain their ends, and who of course will be put down by the strong arm of the Law, the other a much more respectable class, but, so far as we have observed, exclusively of the manufacturing interest, who like men of reason and sense, rest their case upon argument and only desire to carry it by legitimate means. Among our Extracts will be found to day Reports of meetings held in London, of each of those classes of persons, after the rejection in the House of Commons of Mr. Villiers' motion, which we have laid before our Readers as fair samples of the spirit in which their proceedings are conducted. But it is chiefly to an article from Frazer's Magazine of February, also in our Columns, that we would wish our Readers to apply, for one of the best and most luminous expositions of the whole question that we have yet met with. Though opposed to the Londoner on some points and friendly to the principle, that it is a first duty with every Government to provide the labouring classes with bread at the cheapest possible rate, we think that he has managed his case with such skill that

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no man can read and not be doubtful, whether the measure sought for would answer the end proposed and whether it would not be inflicting a grievous injury upon the highest and most important class in the community, the Aristocracy and Gentry of England we mean, merely to serve the selfish ends of a few griping and grasping manufacturers, who alone would benefit by it.

The latest advices from the Army are to the 10th Ultimo from Dadur. They are, in the main, very satisfactory and go far to confirm the now generally received opinion, that the ultimate end of the expedition will be gained without opposition or bloodshed. Sir John Keane with the Schah's Force left Dadur on the 29 of March and was at the head of the Pass on the 4th Ultimo. The difficulties of the Pass had been much overrated, as indeed is generally the case, when proper surveys have not been attended to and parties are left to grope in the dark. The only difficulty felt, arose from its being utterly barren and unproductive, a mere ravine through naked rocks, which made it necessary to take with them all the firewood and forage required for the Force. The Artillery Division of the Bombay Branch of the Army, H. M. 17th and the left wing of the 19th Native Infantry, started from Dadur on the 9th and were to be followed by the remainder of the Force, under Genl. Willshire, on the 12th. Between six and seven hundred camels loaded with supplies had arrived from Shikarpore, most seasonably for the march. The distance between Dadur and Kwettah had been measured and found to be 87 miles or about 8 marches, and it was hoped that the Force would reach the latter place by the 19th ult.

The Bengal Force had on the 20th ultimo reached Shuriaboo within a few marches of Candahar. That branch of the Army had suffered a good deal from want of supplies, but they were entering upon a Country of abundance. They write that Dost Mohammed and all the Chiefs had submitted to our terms, and that if Persia did not interfere, they would push on to Cabcol, which they hoped to reach before July, seat Shah Soojah on his throne, and return, by way of Attok, into the upper Provinces in September. It is farther said, that it is only in the event of Persia marching a force against Herat, that the Bombay Division would be required to advance. It does not appear that any positive intelligence had reached Sir Willoughby's Division on this subject, and certainly there is nothing to lead us to suppose that Kamran had seceded from us and gone over to the Persians, as was lately, so circumstantially, given out.

The Bombay Force is described, in these last advices, to be in wonderfully good health, considering the excessive heat of the climate, the Thermometer rarely being under 100 and the marches and comparative privations that they had been called upon to bear. Once through the pass however there is an entire change, the country rises 5000 feet above the level of the sea, and the temperature becomes delightful. The Bengal officers in their letters complain that they are scarcely able to hold the pen for cold. Would that we were with them! The Beloochees still continue to annoy the rear of the Force. The Arabs are said to be expert thieves, but from some anecdotes we have heard, it is clear that they must yield the palm to the Beloochees. It has been found necessary to take strong measures with these daring plunderers.

We have been favoured with the following letter from the Gulph of the 14th ultimo.

"Ali Pacha of Bagdad is at present at Mossoul, where great preparations are being made to join the troops that the grand Seignior is assembling against Mohammed Aly; Kourshed Pacha has remained stationary for a long time, but having lately received a reinforcement of 2000 men and the money that Selim Pacha brought him, he is gone at the head of 500 Cavalry against a Sheigh of the Annessee tribe. Achmed Effendi his Agent at Cowal is busily occupied purchasing provisions there, and towards the end of the mouth, it is announced, that the Army is to march against Bussorah.

The news from Bushire presents little of interest. A. Persian General, Mohammed Hussein Khan, has been sent by the Prince of Shiraz to adjust the differences between the Resident and Mirza Assadowlah Governor of the City. A conference took place on board the Admirals' ship, and the results, which are not known, have been referred to Shiraz and to Bombay. Bushire is in a state of great agitation; an attempt was made to assasinate the Armenian usually employed by the British shipping, afterwards about 500 perons waited upon the Cadi to ask his permission to pilage all the Armenians. These poor people when apprised of the dispute between England and Persia, hastened to implore the English protection. They said that they could not remain in Persia, because as Christians, they would be believed to be English; they asked that, in case of any difficulty or dispute, intimation might be given them so as they might fly Persia in time. The Government of Bombay had left their case to the discretion of the Resident, who gave them neither protection nor advice. The Resident occupies himself with matters that more nearly concern the interests of himself and his family. When it is recollected what the Russians, in these latter times, have done for the Christians of the East, and we see the conduct of the English at Bushire, one need no longer be astonished that the preference is given to the former.

Some letters have been interchanged with the chiefs of Bahrein, a protection accorded to Sheigh Abdallah, and a proposal made to occupy an Isle, but all as yet without consequences.

The Semaphore of Marseilles of 1st April has the following characteristic announcement of a French diplomatic Agent having been accredited to the Court of Teheran.

"By a recent decision of the Minister of Foreign affairs M. Loeve Weimar has just been accredited French agent to the Persian Government. France could not, in fact, remain longer without a representative in a country, which is not only of great commercial importance, but by its position between Russia, Turkey, and British India, is destined to act a distinguished part in the great struggle that is preparing in the East; it is besides good policy to keep alive, in those Countries, the sympathies, that already surround the French name: "The Persians, it is with reason said, defy the English, fear and hate the Russians; the French cause them no umbrage; the fame of the victories of the Empire has left profound impressions throughout the whole population. Persians the most ignorant of the affairs of Europe pronounce with enthusiasm the name of Napoleon; they know that the French penetrated into Egypt and Syria, that they carried on a formidable war with England, and that they took Moscow. The recollection of the taking of Moscow pleases them, because it sinks, in their opinion, the idea of Russian power. The late Prince Abbas Mirza, son of Feth-Ali Schah, prided himself to be at the head of the battalions formed and instructed by one of our Compatriots, and in which the words of command were given in French."

It may be added that the reigning Prince, Mohammed Schah, shews no less sympathy for the French nation, and that it is the enthusiasm which he had conceived for our great Emperor that has awakened within him the warlike ardour (fostered without doubt by the Court of St. Petersbourg) that lately carried him under the walls of Herat.

We cannot then but appaud the fact of the nomination of a French agent to the Court of Teheran; we abstain from passing any judgement upon the Man that our Ministry has thought worthy to fill this important post; it is known that the cabinet of 15th April inspires us with no great confidence. As to M. Loeve Weimar, we know nothing of his past history, beyond his rise to power, his voyage to Russia, the favours with which the Emperor Nicholas loaded him and the eulogies that, on his return, he lavished on the Muscovite system, in fine his alliance with a Russian family; but we shall wait acts before pronouncing. We have formerly combatted the *publiciste*; let us hope that we shall have only to praise the *diplomate*.

P. S. The Paris journals announce that the departure of M. Loeve Weimar for the East is postponed.

We are quite at a loss to understand what interests France can have in Persia to demand the presence of a diplomatic agent, unless it be to play second fiddle to Russia, and to aid and promote the intrigues of that power to the prejudice of England, and really, taking the Semaphore's own character of M. de Weimar, he seems the most fitting instrument that could possibly have been selected for such a service. A Prussian by birth and a Russian at heart and by family alliance, is it to be supposed that he could act an independent part in such a country! To us this nomination appears the most unfriendly act towards England, loth though we are to say it, that the government of Louis Phillipe has yet committed, strongly countenancing the assertions of those, who are thought to be his enemies, and who say that at heart his leanings are all towards the absolute powers. The new government may however see fit to cancel this appointment, as is likely enough, and it derives countenance from the P. S. appended to the *Semaphores* remarks. M. de Weimar is the author of those clever sketches of the leading men of France, Theirs, Dupin, Guizot, Broglie &c. that appeared some years ago in the *Revue des deux Mondes* and first gained him celebrity. Afterwards he was employed as *diplomate* both at St. Petersburg and Rome, the two best schools in Europe for initiating a man into all the mysteries of that honest calling, and he profited by his opportunities, for he is admitted on all hands to be a very clever man. How he has been occupied for 18 months past, we have not observed, but recollecting that while at St. Petersburg, the Emperor, among other favors, bestowed upon him a wife, of the rich and noble family of Holynski of Lethouania, we are not at all surprised, as the *Semaphore* says, that he should be loud in his praise of the Muscovite system, nor will it be matter of wonder, if he support, with all his might, that system in Persia, when he arrives there, if he ever does.

We have inserted a letter addressed to Mr. Secretary Reid by a number of respectable Parsee Gentlemen, disclaiming in strong language the charges made against the body generally, by the press of this place, in connection with the unfortunate affair of the boys, and particularly the charge, that the Parsees meditated some violence against their persons or doing what would amount to a breach of the peace. We believe that such disclaimer was quite uncalled for on the part of the gentlemen, whose names are affixed to that letter; who with the rank they hold in the eye of the Public and the characters, they have to maintain, could never be supposed to be parties to any measure that set the law at defiance. The affair is now in legal train for settlement, and therefore it is neither convenient nor right that it should be made the subject of discussion in newspapers, but independently of that, we really cannot enter into it at all with the warmth that appears to animate our cotemporaries, or persuade ourself that it is an occurrence that ought to excite our especial wonder.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The new Major of Brigade to Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Pakenham, Commander-in-Chief of the Western District, it is understood, will be Lieut.-Colonel Gurwood, editor of the Duke of Wellington's dispatches. The gallant officer held the same appointment under Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Campbell, Governor of Portsmouth. —*Post*.

On Thursday, at a Chartist meeting held in the Bazaar, Glasgow, Baillie Craig, of Kirmarnock, gave the following advice as to the tactics which the Chartists ought to pursue, in the event of their coming into contact with the military:—"In such a case," said the gallant Bailie, "put the women in the front rank, and then the military will not dare to fire This *manly* proposal was loudly cheered by the assembled Chartists.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

The *Outremer*, a journal principally devoted to the affairs of the French colonies, gives the following statement of the advantages produced to the revenue of France by the sending out of a single vessel to Martinique, as compared with the returns from the duties of the most extensive beet-root-sugar growing arrondissements—that of Valencienne:—The *Bélisaire*, of Havre, took out on her last voyage a cargo of various goods for Martinique, which, on being loaded at Saint Pierre, was estimated at the Custom-house at 575,000fr., leaving still on board merchandise intended for Trinidad valued at 75,000 francs, making a total of 650,000fr. The same vessel, on returning to France, took on board 600,000 lbs. of sugar, the value of which in the colony did not exceed one-fifth of that of of the cargo imported, the remaining four-fifths being left to be exchanged at a later period for colonial produce which is to be transported to France. The industry of France thus found a market for its produce to the amount of 650,000fr., and an employment of 1,800 tons will have been occasioned in the transporting it to the colony, and in bringing back the total returns. The revenues in the colony and in France will, in the end, receive in duties a sum amounting to nearly 1,000,000fr. On the other hand the total duties paid on the sugar produced in the arrondissement of Valenciennes, during 1838, amounted to no more than 181,012fr. 70c.

A Library founded for the use of the Polish refugees in Paris, at No. 10, Rue Duphot, under the auspices of Prince Czartoryski, was opened on Sunday, with an address from the Polish Senator, M. Niemcewicz, who was named President of the institution, in the presence of the Count de Lasteyrie, and a numerous assemblage of Poles, French, and foreigners. M. Niemcewicz delivered a speech on this occasion, in which, after rendering honour to the French Government and the nation for their hospitality and generosity, he reminded the assembly that the Imperial Library at Saint Petersbourg was almost entirely composed of spoils taken from Poland. Thus, in 1704, Peter I. carried off 2,500 volumes from Mittan;—in 1772, Catherine II. seized the Libraries of the Princes Radziwill at Nieswicz, comprising 17,000 volumes;—in 1793, the public Library of Zalusky, which the Russians themselves admitted to contain 260,000 printed volumes, and 11,000 manuscripts, was transferred from Warsaw;—in 1831, the University of Warsaw lost 200,000 volumes, the Philomathic Society 20,000, the Library of the Council of State 30,000, and that of Prince Czartoryski, at Pulawy, 15,000. If to these, he continued, were added all that had been taken from the suppressed monasteries, the capital of Russia had been enriched by the spoliation of Poland to the amount of 700,000 volumes. The learned President then informed his hearers that the Library of Zalusky, which, before its division, contained 400,000 volumes, had its origin in France under the circumstances similar to those which had brought them together, and was first instituted by the Abbe Zalusky, the companion of the unfortunate Stanislas, King of Poland. Several liberal donations to this Institution were announced.—*Galignani's Messenger, March* 26.

Accounts from Vienna of the 13th instant state, that since the arrival in that city of General Sir Henry Bethune, who has left the service of the Schah, the Persian Envoy, Hussein Khan, has changed the plan of his journey, and will not proceed to London. There is reason, therefore, for believing that the relations between Persia and Great Britain have assumed a more hostile character than was at first supposed.—*Standard, March* 26.

"Lord de Roos, who has been long an invalid, continues much indisposed at his villa, in the Grove-road, St. John's Wood.—*Herald March* 26,

Extract of a letter of the 12th inst., from Wilna, quoted by the *Augsburg Gazette*:—"The sentences pronounced upon the persons some time since arrested and tried for treason, have been carried into execution. Kornarski, who, after his return from France, was the promoter of so many wild undertakings, which involved several distinguished families in misery, has been shot, and died with a courage worthy of a better cause. Four persons of property have been sent to Siberia, and twenty students of the University of Biew have been sent to the Caucasus, where they are to be placed in different regiments as private soldiers."—*Galignani's Messenger, March* 26.

The news from Canada shows tranquillity. Sir G. Arthur opened the Legislative Season in Upper Canada with a very long address, in which he recommends notwithstanding the present peaceful state of the Colony, that the militia force should be put upon the best footing. An intimation is thrown out that the remaining convicted prisoners are to be transported.—*Globe March* 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 26.

Petitions were presented against any interference with the corn laws, and on a few other subjects.

The Duke of Buckingham presented some petitions from Anglesey, praying her Majesty to rescind the appointment of Lord Fortescue as Viceroy of Ireland.

CANADIAN PRISONERS. MAINE.

Lord BROUGHAM having understood that there was to be no opposition to returns relative to the Canadian prisoners, said he did not wish to give rise to any discussion, but only to press upon the attention of her Majesty's ministers a regard to justice and humanity in the treatment of those prisoners. He moreover understood that, although many of them were persons who had moved in a respectable sphere of life, and were well educated, that they were associated with housebreakers and thieves, that they wore the prison dress, had their hair cut close, and were in all respects treated as common felons, although they had only been guilty of a political offence. Surely this was a remnant of the barbarism of bye-gone ages, when there was no distinction made between ordinary felonies and political offences; he was sure it needed only to be noticed to be redressed. The Learned Lord then went on to say, that he sincerely hoped the powerful necessity of a war with America would be avoided. He would not counsel the Government, nor would their Lordships sanction any course contrary to the public honour; but on the other hand, no apprehension need be entertained in consequence of the high warlike reputation which we had acquired all over the world by the valour of our heroes both by sea and land; no apprehension need be entertained that it would be derogatory to our honour to concede as much as possible for the maintenance of the inestimable blessings of peace. This was the principle upon which the government ought to act in every case, and above all, in respect to the unhappy differences between this country and America. There was one consolation on this subject, which was that *we were undeniably, clearly and manifestly in the wrong*; and giving up when we were in the wrong never could harm us.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that in reference to the first part of the learned lord's observations, the prisoners were not regularly in his department. They had been transferred to the convict-ships, as all other convicts coming from that part of the world were, there having been no doubt of the legality of their trials. He should make further enquiries on the subject. In reference to the other part of the noble and learned lords's speech, he had no observation to offer.

Lord BROUGHAM wished to know whether the noble marquis had any objection to state whether he had heard any thing from the Mauritius or not? He understood the Emancipation of the Slaves had been rejected by the Council there by a majority of one.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said, no information had been received at present.

The bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

There being only thirty-one members present at Four o'clock, the house adjourned till to-morrow.

CHRONICLE.—MARCH 26.

Those who talk of the finality of the Reform Act, as precluding all further amendments in the representative system, should remember that two very important points were expressly reserved, when that act was passed—the question of secret voting and that of the duration of Parliament. It cannot, with any show of truth or reason, be pretended that the Bill excluded the future consideration of these points, even with those who might be most strongly (but, as we apprehend, most improperly) pledged to it as a final settlement. Without these appendages, the finality of the Reform Act is only the finality of its inefficiency—the finality not of living law, but of the dead letter—the finality of final and delusion. The power of the Reform Act for good government is gone—gone for ever, unless some process of renovation endow it with energy for the purposes of its authors. Much might be done by the addition of the Ballot and Triennial Parliaments; and so establishment of the public revenues—whether—the far there is not a liberal statesman who is not free to go. Not but that we deem it a political immorality a gross absurdity for any statesman to hold himself enthralled by private or party compact as to any measure needful to the well-being of the community. His first compact is with his Country. His primary obligation is the public good. Nor can we imagine a political compact that should bargain for the means to the exclusion of the end. Was it an object of the Reform Bill to produce a Parliament that should refuse to hear evidence, or go into committee on the cost of the nation's food? Was it an object of the Reform Bill to give the landowners, besides all their other influence, legitimate or illegitimate, a seventh of the voters for their political shaves? Was it an object of the Reform Bill to allow the machinations of faction, by its registration machinery, to weary and worry honest, quiet, and industrious people out of their rights? Was it an object of the Reform Bill to secure the means of progressive ascendancy to a faction that ever held the very word Reform in hatred until they were startled at the new facilities which the defects of that bill put into their hands? Was it an object of the Reform Bill to exclude the patronage of borough votes in order to substitute the purchase of borough votes, and replace the representatives of educated proprietors by the representatives of their own breeches-pockets? Was it an object of the Reform bill to defeat hope and stimulate discontent, until multitudes were betrayed to the instigations of unprincipled demagogues, whose motto is confusion, and whose device is the dagger and the firebrand? Was it an object of the Reform Bill to reduce the functions of a Liberal Administration within the Toleration of a Tory opposition, to make seeming power a pitiful dependence, and starve all the strength and vigour out of a Government by reducing it to subsist on the crumbs of a contemptuous alms-giving? Was it an object of the Reform Bill to endow Toryism with the power of stripping of every leaf from the olive branch held out to suffering Ireland, until the process that commenced with the enforced relinquishment of the appropriation clause reaches its climax in the arraignment of the best representative that royalty ever had, for the crime of clemency and the treason of popularity? If so, then hurrah for the finality of the Reform Bill! And loud be the shout, or it may soon be drowned by the indignant murmurings of English manufactures, echoed across the Cannel by the Irish war-whoop of repeal. But if these were not its objects, if it contemplated the broad basis of popular right, and the lofty symetry of proportionate representation, for the social edifice, then, in the hearty junction of liberal politicians to achieve a more pervading renovation of the system, is to be found the only rational Bill.—

THE CORN LAWS.

The House of Commons has at length rejected the motion of Mr. Villiers. This decision against going into Committee on the Corn-laws is one of those events which, however confidently anticipated, yet affect the mind with a certain degree of surprise, showing that in spite of all calculation, there was still a talent and lingering hope of the prevalence of man's innate sense of justice over the sordid dictates of a class interest. That hope has vanished. The majority of an assembly on which the eyes of the world are fixed, and whose deeds are history, is content to exhibit itself in the hateful and contemptible light of an oligarchical legislature, determinately sacrificing to the few, the nation to a class, the food of the people to the amount of rent, and the condition of the country's prosperity to the temporary convenience of bankrupt landlords. The circumstances and manner of this denial of justice are calculated to make the strongest impression on every reflective and patriotic mind. There have not been the ordinary and decent forms of legislative partiality. The debate has been characterized by outbreaks of personal insolence not usual in civilized society. The question has been treated, not as an appeal to be heard, but as an impertinence to be put down. In the first instance, evidence was refused on the ground that the majority was sufficiently informed; and then consideration was refused on the ground that the majority had irrevocably decided. The triumphant orators—triumphant only in the anticipated strength of unreasoning numbers—seemed to think but one interest deserving of a thought, the interest nominally of the industrious cultivators of the soil—really, of the idle recipients of the produce. Never was the complaint of a suffering people treated more cavalierly or dismissed more summarily. The landlords have enacted the Van Amburgh of the British Lion, and administered kicks, cuffs, and wanton insolence sufficient to have sent the tamest spaniel to their throats; and all because we are not duly sensible of the honour of being permitted to eat their corn exclusively, paying almost twice its continental price. We agree with our Contemporary (from whom we have so often to differ), the *Times*, that it was a dereliction of the functions of government, not to take a decided course on so momentous a question. Our Contemporary will not, we hope, be induced by party connection to neglect the duty which he lashes the Ministry for avoiding. The Press is now most important to the cause of cheap bread, free trade, and national prosperity; but it must not be left to the Press. Now is the time for Anti-Corn-law Associations to multiply their numbers and extend their operations. They must exert themselves to strengthen the light of knowledge till its blaze become intolerable to creatures that prey in the dark. After the vote of last night, who will dare to contend that further constitutional reforms are not necessary? Who will limit those reforms within the boundaries that might have seemed ample, but for such an exhibition? The division is a solemn condemnation of the present system. Representation demands a freer suffrage and a broader basis to make it approximate towards reality. It is absurd to talk of representation as identified with the predominance of a class that has neither the sagacity to discover its own interests, the justice to recognise the rights of others, nor the decency to treat with due regard the desires of a large portion of the community, and the interests of the entire community.—*Chronicle March* 13.

The Corn-Law debate has at length ended in the defeat of Mr. Villier's motion by a majority of 342 to 195—much more than a clear majority of the House voting in defence of the existing laws. Is it useful to remember this, and to remember also that not more than *one-fourth* of the members of the House of Commons are returned by agricultural districts. After such a demonstration it must be as absurd to call the question a landlord's' or even a farmer's question, as it always was to consider it as such. The country has reason to rejoice in the decision of last night, as a solemn adjudication in favour of the interests of the industrious classes—still more, however, ought we to exult in the failure of the wicked experiment made upon the people. The parties permanently interested in a repeal of the Corn-Laws are few in number; some overgrown manufactures who wish to ruin their less affluent competitors, and to grind the faces of the poor—some mark-lane and Stock Exchange gamblers—these make up the whole number; and they were too conscious of their weakness to move the agitation, as it was hoped to be, if they had not been encouraged by the Queen's Ministers, who trusted to find, in the general excitement created by such a question, an oblivion of their blunders and their crimes. The subject has been debated through seven long days in the two Houses of Parliament, amid a general indifference to, or even loathing of, the discussion, such as we will venture to say was never before witnessed in England upon occasion of a debate so much prolonged, or even half so much prolonged. We appeal to every one of every party, whether the universal question has not been—" Oh! when shall we have an end of this stupid and absurd Corn-Law debate, that Parliament may at length grapple with the real business of the country?" Parliament must now grapple with the real business of the country must now grapple with the real business of the country in some direction—east, west, no th, south—a single step, without developing matter sufficient to dismiss the Ministry—in other and better times to impeach them. We care not where Parliament shall begin its labours—whether with the public departments of domestic, colonial or foreign policy—a week's fair investigation must seal the doom of the Melbourne Cabinet. We hear, indeed, to-day that the vote of last night only proves the necessity for another organic change, as hinted by the Chronicle.—*Standard, March* 19.

CHARTIST'S MEETING.

The large room at the Crown and Anchor was filled, on Saturday, by an assembly of Chartists; Mr. Frost, of Monmouth, in the chair. Mr. Sankey, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Dr. Taylor, Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Harney, were the speakers. Some violent language was used. Mr. Sankey, delegate from Edinburgh, said—

The Convention was desirous that the National Petition should be signed as numerously as possible: not that they expected, that the numbers of the signatures would insure its success, for if it had millions it would be rejected but that those who dared to reject the petition of millions of the people should see that it was a matter of grave importance, and that those who should present such a petition should be enabled to say—"There are the signatures of millions of fighting men, of men who understand their constitutional rights and who will not allow any aristocracy, oligarchy, landlords, cotton-lords, money-lords, or any lords, to tyrannize over them longer, and are now ready, with voices and hands, to set themselves free." (*The most vehement acclamations, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c. followed this declaration for several minutes.*)

Mr. Rogers complained—

..... that many of those who were crying out against the delay in the presentation of the petition, had not signed it themselves; but if their patriotism was so great, that they would not sign in black ink, let them sign in red ink. (" *Bravo, bravo!*") That will be significant enough.

Mr. Feargus O'Conner—

Backed, as the Convention would be, by the men of Birmingham, Glasgow, Carlisle, and other towns, they would present such a phalanx as would compel those who would refuse the Charter to their petitions, to grant it to something else. (*Loud cheers.*) The people should recollect, that a million of petitions would not dislodge a single troop of dragoons; and they ought to act on that recollection. And if those in power should be determined to oppose their claims by violence, they could resist force by force; and then farewell to—(*the concluding words were lost in the plaudits which followed.*)

Dr. Taylor—

The men of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Northumberland, were not to be trifled with; and if it should come to a struggle, it would not be the hand of the dandy that would best use the sword, but the black hand of colliers who were accustomed to the pick. (*Cheers and laughter.*) When all moral means for obtaining the people's rights should fail, he would claim the post of danger, and be the first to sound the tocsin. (" *Bravo, bravo!*")

Mr. O'Brien—

There were twelve hundred thousand signatures already affixed to the petition But he knew that the House of Commons would reject it whatever would be the number of signatures, unless there was a similar number of pikes at a short distance behind them. (*Laughter and cheers.*) As the Convention anticipated the rejection of their demands, so were they determined to proceed to ulterior measures. As the House of Commons was elected by only seven hundred thousand out of twenty-five millions, he did not consider that it existed by the consent of the nation. If he should see the petition signed by millions, he would consider that he had a right to try any measures, from marbles to manslaughter, for carrying out that petition. (*Vehement applause.*)

Mr. Harney said, that there should be no more petitions except those "signed with steel pens"—the people "should have before the close of the year, universal suffrage or death.

The above are only specimens of the menaces at this meeting. Much more language of the same description is reported in the daily papers as having been received with vehement applause.

Another meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor on Tuesday, to set on foot a subscription for defraying the expense of defending Mr. Stephens. Mr. Richard Oastler was the chief orator.

At the meeting of the National Convention, on Wednesday, several communications were read from the itinerant missionaries, threatening that they would return *instanter* unless their demands for a further supply of cash were complied with. Mr. Feargus O'Connor said that every meeting which he had attended cost him 20l., and that he would send in his bill for those meetings if any further sums were forwarded to the missionaries, as this would swamp the national rent.

ANTI-CORN LAW MEETING.

The Anti-Corn-Law Delegates assembled at Brown's Hotel on Tuesday afternoon; Mr. J. B. Smith in the chair. Among the gentlemen present, were Lord Nugent, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Scholefield, Mr. Dennistoun, Mr. Hume, Dr. Bowring Mr. Parkes, Mr. G. A. Young, Mr. Erskine Murray, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Weir, Mr. Paulton, and Mr. G. W. Wood.

The Chairman, alluding to the rejection of Mr. Villeir's motion, supported as it was by the prayer of 400,000 persons, said, that there was now but one resource—an appeal to the People. Henceforth the Corn question should be "a farmer's question and a labourer's question." Farmers and labourers, as well as the other industrious classes, should be made to understand how they were robbed.

A report, drawn up by the Sub-Committee, was read by the Secretary. It narrated the proceedings of the Legislature on the great question; expressed the determination of the Delegates to persevere in their endeavours to obtain the object of their association; and recommended the adoption of the following measures for that purpose—

"1. The formation of a permanent union, to be called the Anti-Corn-law League, composed of all the towns and districts represented in the delegation, and as many others as may be induced to form Anti-Corn-law associations, and to join the League.

"2. Delegates from the different local association to meet for business, from time to time, at the principal towns represented.

"3. With a view to secure unity of action, the Central Office of the League shall be established in Manchester: to which body shall be intrusted, among other duties, that of engaging and recommending competent lecturers, the obtaining the cooperation of the public press, and the establishing and conducting of a stamped circular, for the purpose of keeping up a constant correspondence with the local associations.

"The Delegations have remarked that efforts have not been spared to make the repeal of the Corn-laws appear to be a question exclusively affecting the interests of the manufacturing and trading bodies; whereas they are merely the factors and agents to the community at large, whilst it is upon the consumers of food, whether they be labourers, farmers, shopkeepers, or annuitants, that the whole weight of the taxes ultimately falls.

"Convinced that the great body of the agriculturists have suffered as great moral and pecuniary injuries from the Corn-laws as any other class, and that the support hitherto given to those laws by the farmers and cultivators, is owing solely to mistaken views of their operation upon their own particular interest, the Delegates recommend that the kingdom be divided into circuits, and that to each of them one or more competent lectures be appointed, to carry, if possible into every village and hamlet, sound information upon this vital question.

"In seeking to destroy this and every other monopoly which prevents the free exchange of our commodities for the productions of other countries, the Delegates are so far from wishing to promote the interests of one portion of the community at the expense of the rest, that they are willing and desirous that the protection given to home manufacture should be simultaneously withdrawn, and that every one of their countrymen should be at liberty to exchange the fruits of his labour for the productions of all other countries.

"The Delegates rely upon the coöperation of all just and benevolent minds in abolishing laws which, in their operation, violate every rule of Christian morality—laws which intercept the free circulation of the first bounties of Providence, intended for the benefit of all his creatures—which prevent that interchange of the productions of different countries which, of all human means, is alone calculated to allay national prejudices, substitute the blessings of peace for the horrors of war, and which tend to put an unnatural barrier against the increase of our species, thereby impiously opposing the first ordinance of our Maker."

Mr. Cobden moved that the report be adopted. He would not dwell upon the vote of the House of Commons, but would direct attention to their future course. Perhaps Mr. O'Connell, who had so ably supported their cause in Parliament, would favour them with his advice.

Mr O'Connell said, that if he were permitted to correspond with their Secretary at Manchester, he would intimate what he conceived to be the best time for sending lectures into Ireland, to enlighten the people of that country. Some little preparation for their reception would be necessary; and he should endeavour to provide for them the most convenient places of meeting, as well as numerous audiences. They talked of an appeal to the People; but what influence had the People over their Representatives? They must strike

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at the core place, and improve the system of representation, they had suffered a defeat, but one which would help them to victory.

Resolutions were passed, repudiating the imputation that the manufacturing capitalists wished to increase their own profits by cutting down the wages of labour; lamenting the ignorance which could receive the absurd notion that profits and wages depended upon the mere will of the capitalist; pointing out the difference between the protecting duties on corn and those called protective of domestic manufactures— the former raised the price of corn sixty or seventy per cent —the latter were totally inoperative for that purpose, the prices of manufactured goods being regulated by the prices for which similar articles can be furnished in neutral markets by the foreign manufacturer. The charge of wishing to retain any protective duties was most unjust, seeing that their petition prayed for the removal of *all* restrictions on the free interchange of commodities between nation and nation. The great and peaceful principle of free trade was distinctly acknowledged---

"1. Because it recognizes the inalienable right of all producers to the free disposal of the fruits of their capital, skill, and labour, a right which cannot coexist with protecting or prohibitive duties on import and export.

"2. Because it would remove in each particular community the jealousies and discontent which grow out of protection, real or supposed, to class and sectional interests.

"3. Because it would lead, surely and necessarily, to the full development of the resources of all nations, and would thereby raise the mass of commodities to its highest amount relatively to the mass of the population of all; and by exchange would lead to the fullest possible participation by each nation of the peculiar products of all the rest.

"4. Because it would powerfully facilitate the growth and the diffusion of knowledge, civilization, and religion.

"5. Because it would link nations together in such close bonds of mutual dependence and interest, as would powerfully tend to the prevention of the recessions of war, whilst the strong bonds of mutual good-will and amity which would grow out of that mutual dependence, would remove the motives in which that worst of human calamities has, in almost all instances, originated."

Mr. Joseph Sturge moved a resolution, which recommended the Associations throughout the country to raise "the sinews of *war*,"* in the shape of 5,000*l.* to defray the expenses of the General League for the ensuing year.

All the resolutions were carried unanimously; and then Mr. G. A. Young moved---

"That this meeting adjourn, subject to the call of the Manchester Anti-Corn-law Association; and that it be left to their discretion at what time to bring forward the substantive question for the abolition of the Corn-laws before Parliament, and to adopt any other measures to secure the great object of the Association which they may think fit."

Mr. Joseph Parkes took occasion to address the meeting before the motion of adjournment was formally put to the vote. Now that his professional connexion with the Delegation had ceased, he would take the opportunity, as he thought it important, to give them some analysis of the composition of the majority and minority who voted on Mr. Villiers's motion in the House of Commons on the 19th of February (that of the present week not being yet ready.) With this view, he would read the following statemen ---

Majority against the motion.....	363
Majority for the motion	173
The majority represented constituencies registered in 1838, as containing.....	710,410 electors
The minority.....	371,232

The majority contained	112	English County Members
	11	Welch County Members
	17	Scotch County Members
	32	Irish County Members
	191	Borough Members
Total	363	
The minority contained	9	English County Members
	4	Scotch County Members
	8	Irish County Members
	152	Borough Members
Total	173	

Mr. Parkes exhibited the effect of the alterations made in the Reform Bill as originally framed. But for these alterations, the representation would not have been thrown, as it has been, into the hands of the agricultural class---

After Lord Grey failed to reduce the number of the House of Commons—the most valuable principle in his original measure —the surplus of the representation proposed to be reduced, of nearly 50 Members, was almost exclusively added to the Counties, in addition to the share they enjoyed previous to 1832. Besides that clear gain of the counties, the Chandos clause was infused into the Reform Bill, which gave upwards of 100,000 votes to the agricultural territory, and votes not their own, but their landlords'. Further, the other classes invested newly with the County franchise were not half the number of the tenant freeholders; and the Reform Bill, moreover, disfranchised those old freeholders as County voters, newly enfranchised for Boroughs qualifications, who formerly voted in counties in respect of freehold properties. Again the agricultural interest swamped the original Reform Bill by the rural boundaries added to the smaller class of old Boroughs—a class of boroughs which might be denominated "little counties." They must also bear in mind, that the constituencies were misconstituted in *class*—agricultural and town bodies, exclusively representing particular and sinister class interests, instead of being equitably divided as to numbers, and mixed in character.

This accounted for the force arrayed against them in the House of Commons. All was misrepresentation---

He would give them an analysis of the last returns for the cities and boroughs of England and Wales, by which sample they might judge of the whole representation, and the almost hopelessness of their present struggle without a change in the constitution of the Legislature. At the last general election, 284 English and Welsh Cities and Boroughs returned 337 Members to the House of Commons. Of these.

					Members.
60	Boroughs,	with population	over 20,000,	returned	140
57	"	"	10 to 20,000,	"	58
68	"	"	5 to 10,000,	"	130
36	"	"	under 5,000,	"	59
					537

The constituencies of these 291 English and Welsh Boroughs, in 1838, were as follows in relative number—

				Members
7	Boroughs,	upwards of 10,000 electors,	returned	16
10	"	4 to 10,000	"	29
14	"	2 to 4,000	"	27
39	"	1 to 2,000	"	73
64	"	500 to 1,000	"	105
37	"	300 to 500	"	54
30	"	under 300	"	42
211				347

Now, with these facts before them, could they be surprised at either of the divisions on the Corn-laws?

On Mr. Cobden's suggestion, Mr. Parkes engaged to analyze the division of Monday night; and it was agreed that the analysis should be appended to the future reports of the Association.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Villiers, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Smith the Chairman; and the meeting broke up—*Spectator March* 23.

* A warlike figure of speech, coming from a member of the peaceful society of Friends!

A RAILWAY GLANCE AT THE CORN-LAWS;

From Frazer's Mag. of Feby.

OR, A FEW WORDS WHICH PASSED, BETWEEN WATFORD AND TRING, ON THE 2 TH OF JAN. 1839.

Birmingham Manufacturer. By the way, how is it that no little seems to be doing in London, in the matter of the corn-laws? We are just about to take the field at Birmingham; and I rather think that we shall shew some strength.

Londoner. I don't think that the Londoners are quite so easily caught by such lures. We have rather too much to do to find time to run after every conjuror. The Chartists have, I believe, got together their tens and twenties of thousands in the provincial towns; but, in London, they could hardly muster as many people as generally assemble to see a balloon. As to the corn-law question, the people of London care rather less about it than they do about Lord Durham's "vindication;" in other words, nothing at all.

B. You cannot be correct! Why, what would you have them care about, it not on a matter so intimately connected with all their best interests of the country.

L. I know, indeed that the question, if considered on its own merits, is one of vast importance But I speak merely of the present discussion; which I look upon, and so I believe, do many others, as nothing better than a most contemptible piece of political swindling; so contemptible, indeed, that we cannot bring ourselves seriously to apprehend any danger from it.

B. Be so good as to explain, if you please, why you use such terms in relation to it.

L. I call it "political swindling," because I look upon the whole of the agitation lately raised to be nothing else, in its origin and main object, than a miserable and dirty trick, designed to set the two great interests of the country by the ears, in the hope that, while they are squabbling, the ministry and its delinquencies may be forgotten, and the present holders of office be permitted to draw their salaries for some months longer. I narrowly watched the commencement of the movement; and though I would not charge it upon the mini ters themselves, it was certainly commenced by some of their underlings, and indubitably with this view. It is now taken up by the millowners of Manchester, Leeds, &c.; many of whom, for a hope of an additional profit of a farthing a-yard, would pawn the country's honour and their own wretched souls. But these two classes—the ministerial jobbers of the lower order, and the factory tyrants—are nearly the only ones that seem to be stirring in the matter; and I do not think that London will lend much help to either of them

B. You are too uncharitable. But let us have a little conversation on the subject; looking at the question simply on its own merits. You will not deny that corn is just now much higher than we could wish; and I suppose that you will admit that this has been brought about, in a great measure, by the operation of the corn-laws?

L. I admit, of course, your first proposition; but I cannot quite concede the second. We have had corn in England, for several years past, at a moderate price —say from 42*s.* to 60*s.*, and that without importation. Gradually, however, from the increase of population and the general employment of the poor, the stock of corn in the country had become low; and a deficient harvest occurring just at that juncture, the capitalists and great dealers are enabled to keep the price at a point far above its ordinary level. But had the last harvest been a good one, wheat would now have been at about 60*s.* I therefore cannot so easily admit that it is to the corn-laws alone, or even chiefly, that we owe the present prices. We owe them to the act of God, who has chosen, in his infinite wisdom, to give us only a short supply for the present year. As to the corn-laws, you are of course aware that at the present moment they offer no obstruction to the foreign supply. Any man that chooses may bring in all the grain that he can buy, in any part of the world, at the merely nominal duty of 1*s.* per quarter.

B. Yes; but you evade my question Can you doubt, I would ask, that if the present corn-laws had never been passed, there would have been such supplies of corn, grown for our market in foreign countries, as would have abundantly supplied our present wants, and prevented the rise of wheat to 80*s.* per quarter?

L. I do not doubt, indeed, that had the corn-laws never been passed, our present condition would have been in all probability very *different* from what it now is: but, whether it would have been better or worse, I cannot even surmise.

B. Why, how can you hesitate on this point? Surely, if foreigners had been accustomed to grow corn for our market, they would have been better prepared to give us large supplies than they are now?

L. That is only a partial view of the question. If it had been our practice to buy much of our corn from abroad, there would probably have been larger supplies from the Continent than we can now obtain. But then you should recollect, also, that if such had been the case, our home supply would have been proportionably smaller than it now is. Observe, too, that that there being but a short supply this year in most countries, several of the governments, in order to keep the corn at home for their own people, have prohibited exportation. And this they would have done, in a time of scarcity, whether corn-laws existed in England or not, Our situation, therefore, might have been this: to have grown far less corn at home than we now do, and yet to be suddenly deprived of foreign supplies just when most wanted. And such a situation, clearly, would have been far worse than that which we now occupy.

B. Well, I see you will not very easily take things for granted. But tell me now, What is your chief objection to a repeal of these obnoxious laws?

L. Nay, it rather belongs to you to state *a reason why* we *should* repeal them. It is for you, therefore, to furnish a reason.

B. Well, I will just read you, out of my pocket-book, a few passages which I have noted down, when any of the late speeches at corn-law repeal meetings happened to strike me. Here is one, which is, I believe, the most popular of the arguments generally used.

"Twenty millions of people are made to pay a starvation price for bread, that 30,000 landowners may riot in affluence and luxury.

"Suppose these, with their families, to amount to 180, 000 in all, are these, for their selfish and unjust ends, to injure the whole 20,000,000?"

L. I think there never was a question, on which the advocates on one side were so fond of refuting each other. Here is a *Morning Chronicle*, which I have only just bought, which tells me that,

"The *Leeds Mercury* says, that the pressure of the bread-tax on the people of England is equal to *eighteen millions two hundred thousand* a-year And of this only about one-tenth, or 1,800,000*l.*, goes as increased rent to the landlords. The nation, therefore, pays 18,200,000*l.*! to yield the landlords 1,800,000*l.*! Is not the bread-tax, then, as wasteful as it is injurious?"

Now, here is a distinct admission, that of the 18,200,000*l.* which this calculator supposes to be added to the price of food by the operation of these laws, only *one-tenth* goes into the pockets of the landlord! But the remaining 16,000,000*l.* is not thrown into the sea. It goes into the hands or pockets of some class or other. That class, of course, must be the agriculturists; *i. e.* the farmers and their labourers. It comes, then, to this, that your proposition fo a total repeal of the corn-laws goes to take away 1,600,000*l.* a-year from the landlords, touching whom I shall not now stop to argue; but the other 16,000,000*l.* from the cultivators of the soil. And do you really mean to argue, that these cultivators can afford to give up this 16,000,000*l.* a-year without suffering prodigious distress—without, in short, being ruined and starved?

B. They will share, you know, in the benefit of cheaper bread.

L. But it is a mockery to talk to a man of the *benefit* of having cheaper bread, when, in order to make it cheap, you are going to deprive him of his whole employment and means of subsistence.

B. Well, let us take another argument. Mr. Gregg says, at the Manchester meeting:

"All we ask for is a free trade: a clear field and no favour."

L. I suppose that what Mr. Gregg means is, the ports absolutely open, for the import of corn duty free. He does not propose, I believe, the plan of former years,—a fixed duty of 10*s.* or 15*s.* per quarter.

B. No, it would obviously be ridiculous to think of amending the present laws by the substitution of any scheme of this kind. Lord John Russell, and some others of the cabinet, are said to entertain some such idea; but it will certainly be impossible for them even to get a hearing for such an absurdity. We are now importing corn at a duty at 1*s.* per quarter, and we require all we can get. Not for an instant would the idea be tolerated of raising that duty to 10*s.*, or even 7*s.* And, on the other hand, supposing the next harvest to be large, and the breadth of land sown with corn to be greater than usual, we may have English corn down to 48*s.*, or even 42*s.*, as it has been since the enactment of the corn-laws; and then foreign wheat, brought in at 30*s.*, would not be one penny cheaper than our own. So that this scheme would be altogether ineffectual and useless in a plentiful year, while, in a year of scarcity, like the present, it would make wheat 90*s.*, instead of 80*s.* as it is now.

L. You agree with me, then, that the only tangible proposition which is likely to be brought before parliament, is that for a total repeal. The ports are to be opened, now and at all future times, for the constant importation of corn, *duty free*. That is the question, is it not?

B. Certainly; and not for corn only, but for all kinds of food.

L. Well. then, I would ask you whether it will be possible for one large class to petition for the removal of the protecting duties which guard the industry of another class, without, at the same time, stating their willingness to adopt the same "free trade" system as far as they themselves are concerned? For instance, I observed the other day, in Sir H. Parnell's book--- and I believe that the late alterations have been trivial —that foreign *woolens* cannot be brought into this country without paying a duty of 15 per cent; *silks* of 30 per cent; *brass* and *copper*, of 30 per cent; *iron steel, tin*, and *pewter*, of 20 per cent; *lace* of 30 per cent; *leather*, of 30 per cent and *linen*, of 40 per cent. Now, clearly, if all these manufactures unite, and demand that the first and greatest manufacture of all--- that which employs ten times as many hands as any one of them, and far more than the whole of them put together—if they demand that *this* branch of industry shall be wholly deprived of protection, and exposed to foreign competition, on the terms of "a clear field and *no favour*," they must freely and unreservedly offer to submit to the same competition themselves.

B. I think that some difference may be made in the case of corn, from its being the first necessary of life, and therefore the main thing which the government ought to take care to see cheaply and plentifully distributed.

L. It is a necessary of life, assuredly, but hardly more so, in this climate, than clothing. I saw it asserted, in one of the Leeds papers, the other day, that "the people had a right to demand to be permitted to buy food wherever they could get it cheapest." Now, if they have this right in so unqualified a degree, that no other consideration is to be named, surely they have an equal right to be left at liberty to buy clothing to protect them from the weather, wherever they can buy those things for the least money.

B. Certainly, I do not see that there is any very great difference

L. See, then, how the question is enlarged. It is not now the mere question of a repeal of the corn-laws, but of the entire abrogation of all protecting duties, at least so far as any of the necessaries of life are concerned. If the Sheffield manufacturer upbraids the agriculturist with making him buy his corn at prices generally higher than those of continental Europe, the farmer may reply, that the Berlin iron goods are superior to the Sheffield ones, and yet he was prevented from buying them, except with a duty of 20 per cent. The Leicester and Nottingham stocking-makers protest against the duty on corn: let them agree to part with the 15 per cent duty on foreign woollens. and the 30 per cent. on foreign silks. Let all classes, in short, who are engaged in productive industry, remember, that it is totally impossible for protective duties to be retained in a variety of minor branches, when the system has been wholly abandoned in the main and leading article of all. The Manchester millowners may talk very largely; but if they mean to say, We will not be compelled to buy our corn of English farmers, if we can get it cheaper in Poland; but the English farmers shall be compelled to buy our cottons and linens, whether they can buy these goods cheaper elsewhere or not,—I rather think that they will find that the common sense and common justice of England will be too much for them in the long run.

B. No. I do not think they will venture to take this position. I suppose it must come to this,—that all protective duties must be given up. In fact, I think I have seen some expressions of willingness, on the part of the advocates of repeal, that some general measure of this sort should be adopted.

L. Probably you may: but I think that, if you had observed closely *from whom* such expressions fell, you would have found him to be some Liverpool broker, or London commission-agent, whose only interest was to sell as many goods as he could, without the least concern as to whether the manufacture of them was profitable or not. As to the great body of the manufacturers, I rather doubt their willingness to close with such a bargain. But, until they do plainly declare such willingness, they must stand in the position of men who are not willing to do unto others what they wish others to do unto them,—who like protective duties for their own branches of trade, but dislike them when intended for the benefit of others.

B. But, really, I think that you are unjust to the manufacturers. They see, in many cases, their business leaving them; they are compelled to dismiss workmen by hundreds, and can you suppose that they will quietly rest amidst all this, without any attempt to relieve themselves, or to save their work people? I saw a passage in one of Mr. Gregg's speeches, the other day, which so struck me, that I took it down It was as follows:—

"The state of our trade in velveteen with Russia, I will briefly enumerate. In 1834, we shipped 345,000 yards; in 1835, 177,000 yards; in 1836, 23,000 yards; in 1837, 8, 000 yards. The trade has departed.

"I have also a specimen of German prints, made at Cameet, in Germany The German print is sold at 15*s.* 6*d.*, the English at 17*s.* 6*d* The German exceeds the English both in execution and work."

L. I remember it: and there was another fact alluded to by Mr. Rawson of a similar kind, to this effect:—

"That he was about to give a large order for hosiery to a commercial traveller from Saxony, on which he should have to pay five per cent expenses, and twenty per cent duty, and yet should have a handsome profit remaining; for he bought for 2*s.* 6*d.* what he could not procure in Nottingham for less than 5*s.*"

Now, I willingly admit these facts: I suppose them to be literally correct; but I do not see how they help the argument in aid of which the respective speakers adduced them. Mr. Gregg says "that a German print at 15*s.* 6*d.* exceeds in quality an English one at 17*s.* 6*d.*" We may conclude therefore, that the English print is about one-sixth dearer than the foreign one. Now, how is this inequality to be met? By merely giving the English operative his loaf at 6*d.*, instead of 9*d.* or 10*d.*, and thereby reducing his wages (one element only in the cost) about 2*s.* per week? The remedy evidently does not meet the case. Still more insufficient is it, in the instance alluded to by Mr. Rawson. As things are, he buys woollen hosiery in Saxony for 2*s.* 6*d.*, which he cannot buy here for less than 5*s.* Again I say, if you reduce the 4 lb. loaf to 6*d.*, or even to 5*d.*, will that enable you to match the Saxon hosiery at 2*s.* 6*d.*? Clearly not. These gentlemen, then, gravely propose to revolutionise the whole property and dealings of the country in an experiment, which the common rules of arithmetic shew to be utterly hopeless.

B. But what do you propose, to meet the evils which Mr. Gregg and Mr. Rawson point out?

L. Really I do not feel called upon to answer this question. These gentlemen are "economists" and "free trade disciples; and it is by the operation of their own principles that all these evils have been brought about. They complain that foreigners are obtaining our machinery and rivalling our manufacturers, and who, but one of their own advocates,—Mr. Joseph Hume him self,—brought in, and carried through the bill for permitting the export of machinery, assisted, I believe, by Mr. Poulett Thomson? It is rather too much, then, for these people to get themselves into a scrape, and then to call upon us to get them out. But if I were to advise them. I should say, retrace your steps. Repeal all the free trade follies of the last dozen years. Above all, if you dislike foreign competition yourselves,—if you feel the probability of being beaten in the contest,---do not make that a reason for dragging those into the same predicament who are at present exempt. The agriculturists are content: use your own maxim, "Let them alone."

B. Ay, that is very easily said, but something must be done. And I do not see why you should place the question so entirely upon this footing. One of the advocates for repeal said to me the other day," What I look to is, a new *creation* of employments ;---a new race of customers. I look to see new markets created for our manufactures; and not merely rivals supplanted in the old ones.'

L. Yes: I know that some persons indulge in this kind of nonsense. But you should try to reduce these flights of fancy into dry matters of fact. Just try, now, to explain, in plain English, what this "creation" means.

B. I suppose that he meant, that if we became customers to the continental corn-growers, to a large extent, we should thus raise up a new mass of consumers of our manufactures, and thus immensely increase our trade, and our means of employing our people

L. In other words, he was one of those people who are unable to grasp more than a single idea at a time. Let us look, for a moment, at this piece of folly. We consume, I believe, in England, about 50,000,000 of quarters per annum of grain of all sorts. Suppose the corn-laws entirely repealed, and all the Continent pouring grain into our markets We might, perhaps, thus soon come to buy 20,000,000 of quarters of foreign grain in the year. And your friend, I suppose, took for granted that nearly an equal amount of our manufactured goods would be exported to balance the account, and that this would constitute *a new trade*, to that extent.

B. Yes: I understood that to be his view.

L. Then I observe, first, that he marvellously forgot one very important point in the case; namely, that if we thus bought of Poland and Prussia 20,000,000 of quarters of corn more than heretofore, and thus increased our trade in that direction, we should, at the same time, be buying 20,000,000 of quarters *less* of our own agriculturists, and thus destroying our home market to fully the same extent that we had augmented our foreign one. 2. That we should have done even worse than this; for that, instead of giving perhaps 30,000,000*l.* sterling to our own farmers, to spend among us, we should only give about 20,000,000*l.* to the foreigner; and thus the *new* trade that your friend talked of *creating*, would only be the substitution of a reduced trade for the larger one, which we had previously possessed. 3. But worse still, we had previously paid this 30,000,000*l.* to our own farmers, who had scarcely any option as to whether or not they would spend it among us, and who, in fact, *did* spend it among us; whereas, now we should be paying a smaller amount to foreigners, who would, unquestionably, as far as they could, keep it among themselves, and encourage their own manufacturers.

B. Yes, but you are very well aware that it would be impossible for us to continue to take their corn, except on the footing of an exchange of manufactured goods for it. Gold could only be sent in payment to a certain extent; after reaching which point, if we bought their corn, they would find it impossible to get paid for it in any thing but the products of our industry.

L. Yes, I know that such is the theory of the exchanges; but you must not throw out of view the statements just now quoted from Mr. Gregg and Mr. Rawson. If the German print at 15*s.* 6*d.* be preferable in quality to an English one at 17*s.* 6*d.*, and if Saxon hosiery at 2*s.* 6*d.* be equal to English at 5*s.*, it is clearly ridiculous to suppose that the Germans will take our goods in payment for their corn, at higher prices than the same articles command in their own markets. They will coolly tell us, We cannot give the prices you ask for your manufactured goods. If, therefore, you want our corn, you must give us hard cash for it, or else go without. Thus the end would be, that in reaching greedily after a new market, we should give up a home demand, of which we were sure, for a foreign demand, of which we could not be sure; in other words, we should grasp at the shadow, and let the substance slip away.

B. But, surely, it can never be salutary for a country to be exposed to the fluctuations which we have lately seen, and to the high prices under which we now suffer?

L. I deny both; that is, to the extent commonly intended by these terms. While some seasons are distinguished by great plenty, and others by positive failure of the crops, some degree of fluctuation must exist; and in seasons of dearth prices will necessarily be higher than in years of plenty. These are circumstances which no human legislation can avoid or prevent. But look at the striking fact, that the average price of wheat in our markets, in the ten year from 1785 to 1795, was 54*s.* 3½*d.*; and in the seven years from 1830 to 1837, 53*s.* 11*d.*; and then say, whether the present corn-laws have caused either high prices or great fluctuation. Nothing, in truth, can be more strictly correct than the remark of Mr. Huskisson, that

"The history of the country for the last 170 years clearly proves, on the one hand, that cheapness produced by foreign imports is the sure forerunner of scarcity; and on the other, that a steady home supply is the only safe foundation of steady and moderate prices."

B. But, after all, is not the government bound, by a responsibility which it cannot shake off, to see that the great mass of the people have the necessary support of life at as cheap a rate as possible?

L. The responsibility of the government is, to consider the general good of the great mass of the people But it is not quite self-evident that cheap food, with low wages, would be more conducive to the happiness of the great mass of the people, than higher prices and higher wages. The main difference between an English labourer and a Polish one is, that the former earns from 10*s.* to 30*s.* per week, according to the character of his employment, and eats white bread, and often meat; while the former earns his 3*s.* or 4*s.* weekly, and lives on black bread, or roots, or the coarsest vegetables. Get rid of all the enactments which protect British industry, and you may assimilate the English and the Polish labourer; but it will be by depressing the former, not by elevating the latter.

B. I see, however, that a Mr Symons has been insisting upon it, at Stroud, that wages would not be reduced by the repeal of the corn- laws.

L. Yes, I observed it; and in it I saw another instance of the falsehood and hypocrisy of the advocates of Repeal. They have ever a different story for a different auditory. Lord Fitzwilliam addresses the *higher classes*, landowners and manufacturers, thus:

"If wages be high, the price of goods must be high; but if the price of goods be high, our manufacturers cannot compete with foreigners."

Here it is plainly avowed that the object is to reduce wages, in order to compete successfully with continental manufacturers. But Mr. Symons, at Stroud had to address the *working classes*, and for them he, had quite another story. He tells them:

"Wages abroad were much lower than here. It was a *very great mistake*, however, to suppose that the labourer here would be as badly off through the repeal of the corn-laws. If the demand for labour increased, the labourer's income must also be increased."

Thus wages *are* to be reduced, or not to be reduced just as suits the purpose of the moment, and the character of the auditory. The *Leeds Mercury* ever has the impudence to carry this sort of game so far, as to try to persuade the landowners that the repeal of the corn-laws will give them *higher prices*! The whole hue and cry now getting up turns upon the point of "cheap bread; and except upon the supposition that corn is to be got at a cheaper rate abroad than at home, there is no sense whatever in the agitation of the question; and yet Baines ventures to insult the understandings of the country gentlemen, arguing that the effect of repeal would be

"An increase in the general prosperity and population of the country, in which the landowners must share, because land itself, and the products of land, thereby become in greater request, and fetch a *higher price*."

B. Well, I admit that this is not honest. But do you really imagine that the spirit of the manufacturing districts, now fairly roused, can safely be despised, or that it is possible to avoid doing something to meet their demands.

L. I confess I have seen no excitement or manifestation of public feeling, yet, which has appeared to me in the last degree formidable. The metropolis is as careless as possible about the matter. A meeting was lately called in Clerkenwell parish, which, contains about 40,000 inhabitants, and the number that assembled was about 150! In Bishopsgate, another very large parish, not even a dozen could be got together. And, as to the movements at Manchester, and other large towns, they are in no sense *popular* meetings; they are merely meetings of one class of traders, who come together to complain of a duty which they think presses hardly upon them. At Manchester, where the owners of mills, and the persons connected with them, must be many thousands, a three-and-sixpenny dinner was advertised, at which a dozen live members of parliament were to be seen, like the lions at feeding time; and to see such a shew, at so low a price, 900 persons came together. There was nothing very appalling in this. In fact, I can hardly feel much alarm about the issue, until I see some tolerable shew of reason or argument put forth by the repealers. The twaddle that may pass in a town-council, or in borough-meeting, will go for very little in the House of Commons. We have nothing, yet, but a greedy and selfish attempt, by one class of traders, to make the law just what may suit their purpose, without the least regard for others. And what makes this attempt the more disgusting is, that it is made by just that class which is already the most rapidly accumulating wealth.

B. How do you prove that? Did you not observe that several of the speakers at Manchester declared that they had been making no profit for these two years past?

L. That may be true enough of an individual, here and there, or even of *one set* of mill-owners. We have often had years in which the whole body of farmers rather lost than gained by their years work. But what can be more notorious than the fact of the vast sums which have been made by the manufacturing interest within the last few years? What class is it that furnishes the bulk of the *thirty millions* now expending on railways? Is it not notorious that Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire hold half the railway property in England; and that, not content with these, they have furnished a large portion of the means for establishing railroads in various parts of Europe? And when does an estate, of however large an amount, come into the market in the northern counties, without a sharp competition among the mill-owners as to who shall be the purchaser? And yet these are the men, who, in their grasping ambition, would fain put down manufactures in every other part of the world, and monopolise the honour and the profit of being the sole immolaters of children, on a wholesale scale, throughout the civilized world!

B. Certainly, it is true that there are more signs of new accumulations of capital among the manufacturers than among the landowners. But I see we are about to part. What is the general conclusion to which you come?

L. I see no ground, even in the least degree plausible, laid for the demanded change; and therefore I must continue to hope, and to believe, that the legislature, without any cause shewn, will not uselessly temper with so important a matter. I consider,

1. That the present high price of corn arises from a general shortness of the crops throughout Europe; and that as "open ports," which exist at present, do not remove the evil, there can be no legislative remedy for it. One abundant year, and nothing else, will bring down wheat to its former level.

2. That anticipating that event, namely, that wheat may be again at 54*s.* or 56*s.*, there will remain no grievance of "dear bread" to be removed.

3. That the alleged necessity of buying corn of foreigners, in order to induce and enable them to buy our manufactures, exists in an equal degree in the case of our own people. If you leave the English farmer, and prefer to buy your corn of the Polish one, you will only gain a poor and doubtful, though a *new* customer, in the foreigner, by giving up, and sacrificing, a far better one in your own countryman.

4. That if any supposed fall of prices, arising from the free admission of foreign corn, does not produce an equivalent fall of wages among our operatives, the master manufacturers will realise none of the advantages for which they are now contending; while, if such a fall of wages *is* produced, then, *not* the workmen, but merely a few thousand millowners, will be benefited by the change. And,

5. That any large withdrawal of protection from the agriculturist must be accompanied by an equal relinquishment of protection by the manufacturer; and thus the only result will be, lower prices, lower wages, and worse fare to *all the industrious classes, merely to please a few commission-agents, and to give a still further gain to the funded capitalist, the mortgagee, and* the possessors of fixed incomes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The 15th Hussars have arrived at Chatham from Glasgow.

The 12th depot from Tralee, and the 35th from Stirling, proceed to Chatham, as the service companies are ordered from the Mauritius to India, whither the depots will follow next summer.

The 2d Dragoon Guards expect to move from Manchester to Glasgow in April or May, and the Carbineers to succeed them in Hulme Barracks.

Government, it is confidently reported, intend to do away with the depots of infantry, and to call out certain portions of the militia, taking the present skeleton staff-officers, and non-commissioned officers, and band of each county regiment, to form the "nucleus" of the newly-raised corps, from which the regiments of the line will be recruited by volunteers after the men are made efficient soldiers. This wanton and politic measure will enable the government to pretty well clear the half-pay list of officers in every respect qualified to fill up the different grades, from lieutenant-colonel to subaltern or ensign, in the militia regiments, thereby effecting a very great saving in the annual expenditure, under the head of "Army Estimates." *The Era.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The Rifle Brigade left the town in the course of the week on their march for Weedon barracks, Northampton, which seem likely to become a general rendezvous during the present excited state of the manufacturing districts. This is pretty evident from the movement that has taken place among the military stationed at Woolwich, a large body of which has been ordered to march northward in case of need. The Rifles have been replaced by the 45th Regiment of Infantry, or Nottingham Militia, under the command of Major Armstrong, in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Vigereaux. This regiment, which has not returned more than a year from the East Indies, has added a considerable number of recruits to its ranks, being at present between 800 and 900 strong. It was stationed at Canterbury during the Courtenay riot in Kent, and Lieutenant Bennett, who was killed in that sad affair, was a distinguished officer of the corps. The band, which is an exceedingly good one, enlivens the town every morning on relieving guard, and from the novelty and elegance of their dress, and their excellent performances, attract general notice.—*Windsor Journal.*

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles publishes a letter of the 28th ult., from Constantinople, stating that the Russian Ambassador, M. de Boutenieff, had, on the 17th, held a conference of four hours' duration with the Sultan, to complain of the arrangement by which Reschid Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador to London, is allowed to retain his post of Minister for Foreign Affairs. Such an arrangement was inadmissible in the eyes of the Russian diplomatist, as it allowed the Sultan's representative in a Foreign Court to become acquainted with the Foreign relations of Powers in alliance with the Porte. To put an end to the grievance, M. de Boutenieff is said to have urged the necessity of recalling the Turkish Ambassador from London, but the Sultan's answer on this point was evasive. The Russian Envoy is also stated to have complained bitterly of the Sultan's decision to confide his fleet to English officers, as, in the event of a war with England, the Porte would thus be acting in violation of the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi. All these facts are cited as proofs of the determination displayed by Russia to exercise a predominant influence in Constantinople. It is reported that Lord Ponsonby, being at last convinced of the detriment which commerce would sustain from the execution of the clause of the treaty of 16th August, relative to arties of exportation, is to come to an understanding with the French Ambassador to introduce some modifications on that essential point.—*Galignani's Messenger, March* 18.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* states, that the Persian Ambassador, Hussein Khan, is said to have resolved to continue his journey to London, notwithstanding the difference which has arisen between the Shah and England. He maintains that the conduct of Mr. MacNeil is the sole cause of the misunderstanding, and that Persia is ardently desirous of peace, although she will not make any sacrifice of her rights. He adds, that she has complied with the demands of England - that the siege of Herat has been raised, and that the General who arrested the Courier has been dismissed. In fine, Hussein Khan hopes to convince the British Cabinet that the intentions of the Persian Court are in perfect good faith.—*Gal. Mess. March*, 16.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE.